The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4238. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE OBSEQUIES

President Lincoln's Murder Planned in Canada.

One of the Seward Assassins a St. Albans Robber.

OFFICIAL DAY OF MOURNING APPOINTED.

Progress of the Funeral Cortege from Philadelphia.

Demonstrations of the People of New-Jersey.

Reception of the Remains in this City.

ARRIVAL AT THE CITY HALL.

IMMENSE TURN OUT OF THE PEOPLE.

APPEARANCE OF THE CORPSE.

Forty Thousand Persons Visit the Hall up to 2 A. M.

MIDNIGHT DIRGES BY GERMAN SOCIETIES

ORDER FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Full Particulars and Details of the Arrangements of Yesterday and To-day.

THE MURDER OF THE PRESIDENT PLANNED IN CANADA.

[OFFICIAL.]

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 24, 1865.

This department has information that the President's murder was organized in Canada and approved at Richmond.

One of the assassins, now in prison, who attempted to kill Mr. SEWARD, is believed to be one of the St. Albans raiders.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

A DAY OF MOURNING FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

[OFFICIAL.]

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by my direction, the Acting Secretary of State, in a notice to the public on the 17th of April, requested the various religious denominations to assemble on the 19th of April on the occasion of the obsequies of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, late President of the United States, and to observe the same with appropriate ceremonies; and whereas, our country has become one great house of mourning, where the head of the family has been taken away, and believing that a special period should be assigned for again humbling ourselves before Almighty God, in order that the bereavement may be sanctified to the nation; now, therefore, in order to mitigate that grief on earth which can only be assuaged by communion with the Father in Heaven, and in compliance with the wishes of Senators and Representatives in Congress, communicated to me by a resolution adopted at the national capital, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 25th day of May next, to be observed wherever in the United States the flag of the country may be respected, as a day of humiliation and mourning, and I recommend my fellow-citizens then to assemble in their respective places of worship, there to unite in solemn service to Almighty God in memory of the good man who has been removed, so that all shall be occupied at the same time in contemplation of his virtues, and sorrow for his sudden and violent end.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1865, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary of State.

THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW-YORK.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 24.

The funeral party started from the Continental Hotel at 2 o'clock this morning, and halted before the State House until the coffin was conveyed to the hearse.

The transparency which adorned the front of the building, namely, the portrait of the late President, with a dark border representing a coffin, afforded a relief to the surrounding gloom of the morning—the words, "Rest in Peace" still blazing from the gas-jets.

The Invincibles, a city organization, with torches, composed a part of the procession, and the City Guard acted as the escort. A band of music played dirges on the march.

The procession reached Kensington Station at 4 o'clock. Thousands of men, women and children were still in the streets, and not a few half-dressed residents in that neighborhood, who, apparently, had just hurried from their beds, ran forward to join the already large crowd in waiting at the depot. The funeral party with difficulty pressed their way to the cars.

Mr. W. H. GATZMER, General Agent, and Messrs. A. W. MARKLEY, JOSEPH P. BRADLEY and JOHN L. McKNIGHT, Directors of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and F. WOLCOTT JACKSON, General Superintendent, are among the civilians. The running of the road was under the direction of Mr. R. S. VAN RENSSELAER.

A few minutes after 4 o'clock the train started. A locomotive preceded it by ten minutes. The engine is trimmed with the national flag draped with mourning, and there is a telegraph and two signal men accompanying it to guard against accidents.

The train consisted of nine elegant cars, provided by the Camden and Amboy Railroad, all tastefully trimmed.

The funeral car last night was additionally decorated, heavy silver fringe being placed at the end of the black coverings of the several panels, and the festoons being fastened with stars and tassels of similar material. First Lieut. JAMES A. DURKEE, Lieut. MURPHY and Sergeants C. ROWHART, S. CARPENTER, A. C. CROMWELL and J. MCINTOSH, spent the entire of last night in thus improving the exterior of the car, and clothing the interior with additional drapery. The materials were contributed by citizens of Philadelphia.

Mr. HALL STANTON, Chairman of the Philadelphia City Councils, who accompanied us, with marked courtesy and constant attention and efficiency, carried into effect the liberal spirit of the Philadelphia Councils in the extension of the hospitalities of the city to its guests.

There was on board the cars a committee from Newark, consisting of the Mayor of that city, JOSEPH P. BRADLEY, Esq., and the President and other members of the Councils, together with eight additional citizens.

These and the Mayor of Washington and other civilians, occupied seats in the front cars. Next in order were Senators and members of the House of Representatives, with their respective officers. Then followed the Iowa and Illinois delegations and representatives of the several States and Territories.

The Guard of Honor occupied the next car, and after this was that containing the remains of the late President and his little son WILLIE.

The last car was occupied by Rear Admiral Davis, Major-Generals Dix and Hunter, Brig.-Gen. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General of the United States Army. (Adjt.-Gen. Thomas is detained at home by sickness.) Brevet Brig.-Gen. Barnard, Gens. Caldwell, Eaton, Ramsey, Maj. Field of the Marine Corps, Capt. Taylor and Capt. Penrose, and other army and navy officers.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, April 24.

The body of President LINCOLN remained in state till 1 o'clock this morning, when the entrances were closed, all the throng having had an opportunity of viewing the remains.

Dr. BROWN, the embalmer, removed the dust that had settled on the face, and preparations were made for the departure of the body. At 2 o'clock the body was placed in the hearse, and the line of march taken for the Trenton Railroad Depot.

The escort consisted of the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, the city troops, guard of honor, and a detachment of soldiers to guard the body, Perseverance Hose Company, and the Republican Invincibles.

The train started for New-York at 4 o'clock A. M.

At a few minutes past 4 o'clock the train left the Kensington station, and soon reached Bristol, where several hundred persons had assembled.

The sun was now rising in its full glory, beautifully illuminating the rural scenes.

Gov. PARKER came on board at the State line—at Morrisville—with his staff, consisting of Adjt.-Gen. R. F. STOCKTON, Quartermaster General PERRINE and others of his staff.

They were accompanied by United States Senator JOHN P. STOCKTON, Rev. D. HENRY MILLER and Col. MURPHY, and were received by Gov. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, who had joined the funeral party at Harrisburgh.

The Delaware River, which separates the State of Pennsylvania from that of New-Jersey, was crossed at 5½ o'clock; and as the trains passed through Trenton, the bells of the city were tolled. Immense throngs of spectators had here gathered. Every house-top and the line of the road, and other advantageous points, were largely occupied. The train proceeded onward until it reached the station, where it stopped for thirty minutes. The population here had assembled in much larger numbers, for this was the more attractive point.

The station was elaborately festooned, and the national banner draped with crape was a prominent feature. There was a detachment of the Reserved Veteran and Invalid Corps drawn up in line on the platform, giving the customary funeral honors. Music was performed by an instrumental band, minute guns were fired, the bells continuing to toll.

A number of persons rushed from various directions toward the car containing the body of the President, but the masses generally retained their standing positions, evidently showing they were satisfied to restrain their impatience for a few minutes until the car should pass before them.

Absorbed in the general interest of the scene, it did not occur to the male part of the throng that a general lifting of the hat would have been a silent but becoming mark of respect to the dead. Everywhere, however, the emblems of mourning were prominent, showing that the people of Trenton, like all other true patriots, were not unmindful of the great loss which has befallen the nation in the violent death of a beloved and honored President.

Leaving Trenton, the train arrived at New-Brunswick at about 7½ o'clock, where it halted for perhaps half an hour, to afford the residents an opportunity to examine the funeral car and its treasured but inanimate contents. Crowds, accordingly, hurried in that direction. Meantime, minute guns were fired and the bells tolled. At 8 o'clock the train was again in motion.

Twenty-five minutes past 8 o'clock, and we were at Rahway, and at fifteen minutes to nine arrived at Elizabeth.

At both these places the emblems of mourning were numerously seen, and flags draped, as at the cities and other places previously passed. The tolling of bells and the firing of cannon were repeated.

Near the latter town a party of young men displayed, on differently colored banners, the words, separately, of "Victory," "Peace," "Union," GRANT, SHERMAN, with the usual crape attachments.

As we move on the crowds begin to largely increase, for we are in the sight of Newark, a city of 80,000 inhabitants.

The private residences and public buildings and stores and workshops are, some of them, elaborately draped, flags at half mast, and other evidences of sorrow exhibited.

Arrived at Newark, and the train for a few minutes at rest, a fine opportunity is afforded from the car window to view the animated scene.

Guns are fired and the bells toll. All Newark, with the exception of those at the windows, seem to be out of doors. Trees and house-tops, and door-steps, and car-tracks, in fact, all the highest attainable positions and points where an unobstructed view can be had, were occupied. Throngs of people from various parts of New-Jersey might here be measured for miles.

And here it should be stated that as the funeral train passed, nearly every man lifted his hat as a mark of respect, and many women removed their bonnets, animated by a feeling similar to that which governed the opposite sex.

Among the more prominent features was the United States Hospital, suitably decorated. In front were a large number of soldiers, some of them on crutches.

All the patients, who could move themselves, were drawn up in double file. Every one of them stood uncovered, and seemed to be deeply affected by the touching spectacle of the hearse bearing the remains of the assassinated President.

The train is again in motion, and soon reaches—at 10 o'clock—Jersey City.

Here the arrangements seemed to be perfect, and that nothing had been neglected which could give due effect to the ceremonies of the occasion.

The coffin was removed from the hearse-car by eight soldiers. It was partially covered with the American flag, and with flowers not yet entirely withered.

THE REMAINS IN NEW-YORK.

The funeral train conveying the remains of President LINCOLN, left Newark at 9:07 yesterday morning, in charge of Mr. COULTER, the senior conductor of the road, the same officer who was conductor of the train in which Mr. LINCOLN went on to Washington.

While the cars were passing onward toward Jersey City, the people of that place were gathering at windows and roofs, filling the streets, and occupying all possible points of view around the great station-house at the ferry way.

THE SCENE WITHIN THE STATION-HOUSE was very quiet, but very impressive. The train was due about 10 o'clock. Much before 9 the balcony that runs round the interior of the station-house began to be occupied by ladies and their escorts. Along the front of the balcony, around the whole vast interior, hung one single broad band of black cloth, relieved with white stripes crossed diagonally. At the eastern end was a large national flag draped and festooned in mourning, with the impressive motto, "Be still, and know that I am God," and at the opposite extremity, the station clock was heavily draped in black and stopped at the hour of the President's death, with the motto, "A nation's heart is struck," and the date of the deed.

ARRIVAL.

A guard of two hundred regulars from the Second and Sixth United States Infantry, under Capt. LIVINGSTON and Maj. MCLAUGHLIN, is posted in and around the station. As the hour for the arrival of the funeral train approaches, the squad within the station-house, standing at ease, with stacked arms, is suddenly ordered into line. They form and march, the words of command sounding out clearly in the great empty, quiet, vaulted room; and a line of sentinels is posted at short distances along the midmost of the five tracks that run lengthwise through the house. The galleries are slowly filling up; the spacious floor of the great room is almost empty. A low murmur of conversation comes from the balcony; the noise and bustle of the ferry passengers sounds loudly from without, and every minute or two the brazen clash of an engine-bell breaks suddenly in from the tracks outside of the western gates; the long line of sentinels, with bayonets fixed, moves waveringly hither and thither; the rest of the squad stand at ease, with arms stacked; the representatives of the press are conversing together in a group; all the faces are grave; there is a hush in the whole feeling of the place, enhanced by the vast empty space of the station-house, so silently awaiting the entrance of the corpse of the dead ruler of the land.

Mr. Secretary of State DEPEW, and Mr. Police Commissioner ACTON, quietly enter the building; a little afterward, the delegations from the municipalities of Jersey City, Hoboken, and Bergen, file in; then the Saengerbund, or united German Singing Societies of Hoboken, come and take their place. Brig. Gen. HATFIELD, commanding the Hudson brigade of New-Jersey State troops, Brig.-Gen. HUNT, commanding the troops in the harbor and defences of New-York, and a few other officers, enter. Beyond the gates, glimpses can be seen of silent crowds piled like drifts of light snow on roofs, cars, and other elevated places.

The train is approaching. The line of sentinels is extended, quite cutting off the area within which the cars are to enter. Mr. WOODRUFF, the polite Superintendent of the railroad, is just in season to secure the reporters their professional immunities from military command.

Almost unheard, the nine cars of the funeral train, all draped with black, glide steadily in through the western gates of the station. Now the guards present arms; a battery of the Hudson County Artillery, at a little distance, fires minute guns; and the Saengerbund chants, in a great volume of strong and manly voices, with much feeling and good execution, an impressive *Grabesruhe*, or Requiem.

THE TRANSIT.

The last car of the train, the gorgeous and highly finished one built for President LINCOLN'S use while he was alive, is detached. That immediately in front of it, its sombre, almost black, panelling contrasting strongly with the strong crimson of the other, was finished expressly for its present sad purpose. The civic and military delegation who have escorted the body of the dead from Washington, gather to the door of this funeral car. All heads are uncovered, and the coffin is reverently borne forth by soldiers of the Veteran Reserves, and carried to the hearse. As it leaves the station-house the deep voices of the Germans are silent, and the various delegations, forming into line, march slowly from the building by its western exit, pass down Exchange-place towards the ferry-boat, the Washington escort first, the Mayor and Common Council of New-York next, and the military and other civic bodies following.

Above the entrance to the ferry way appears the inscription: "WASHINGTON, the Father; LINCOLN, the Savior of his country." A strong line of guards keeps clear a broad and ample space for the procession. Outside their line a great and dense but serious and silent crowd is gathered. All are quickly on board the boat, and moving at once out of the slip, she crosses without delay or accident to the foot of Desbrosses-street.

THE PROCESSION TO THE CITY HALL.

The Seventh Regiment and the police maintained a perfectly clear area throughout the whole space of Desbrosses-street, from end to end. As the boat entered the slip the singers again took their places near the hearse. The procession took order as it passed from the boat. The Seventh Regiment, already formed, took the right of the line, the hearse moving within a hollow square formed by its ranks. Next moved three lines of coaches, conveying the Washington escort, and the line was closed by the civic deputations.

Along the whole distance from the ferry the excellent police arrangements of the day maintained clear roadways. But the sidewalks, windows, roofs, posts, trees, all imaginable points for advantageous view, were crowded to their utmost capacity, and there was, it is believed, not one building without its signs of mourning.

Passing through this immense, almost soundless, but intensely interested and deeply sympathetic crowd by Desbrosses-street to Canal, by Canal to Broadway, down Broadway to the Astor House, up Park-row to the eastern side of the Park at Printing House-square, the procession moved slowly into the open space before the City Hall, and the gray lines of the Seventh Regiment marked the margin of the broad area already kept clear by the police. Within inner lines of soldiers, while the great audience in reverent silence uncovered their heads, the hearse halted before the main entrance of the City Hall.

The City Hall.

At an early hour yesterday morning, the people began to gather in and about the Park. By 8 o'clock several thousands had assembled, and seemed determined to stand their ground at any inconvenience, so that an early view might be had of the remains. The City Hall was barred and locked; around the front, and guarding every side, stood lines of uniformed police, keeping perfect order, and strictly enforcing the rule that no one should enter. Invitations extended by the courtesy of Alderman J. D. OTTIWELL secured the admission of the press to the rotunda, and subsequently to the Governor's Room, where, in spite of the singular opposition of a man named LEWIS CARPENTER, a mechanic, who seemed to be temporarily in charge, they remained during the exhibition. The sound of hammers mingled with the voice of authority, while the decorations were being completed and arrangements made by the committee. Gen. HALL, with his aids and assistants, were in one room, receiving messages and sending dispatches; Alderman OTTIWELL, and the other members of the committee, were in another room, winding up the ends of their programme for the day; the builder and decorator of the velvet-carpeted resting-room of the Martyr-President were smoothing out wrinkles, adjusting folds and driving the last tack; Col. HAMILTON, of Gen. SANDFORD'S staff, and Maj. RATHBONE, of the army, were making arrangements for the accommodation of the many military gentlemen expected; Gen. BURNSIDE, with several elegant ladies, waited for the arrival of the body with floral testimonials of regard; the half-dozen members of the press, after arguing with one door-keeper, parleying with another, escaping the machinations of CARPENTER, who followed them like a second old man of the mountain, noted the appearance of the hall and the Governor's Room, and viewed from the balcony the sight of all others, the great massing of the people. All around the pillars in the rotunda and in front of the hall wound graceful folds of cloth and crape, black at night; about the walls hung great masses of sombre bunting; CARPENTER'S "Study of Lincoln" rested quietly with sad expression opposite the entrance to the Governor's Room, and the exponents of our city's pomp and power—her colors—draped the walls on either side. The hours wore on and the multitude deepened; far up Chatham-street waited thousands of men, women and children, whose impatience burst forth in occasional and periodical pushings, which only the sharp rap of the policemen's clubs could quiet; Printing-house-square was full, the Park was held by very many who hugged close to the line of the police, contenting themselves with the sight of the City Hall and the sound of the tolling bells; boys and men mounted the trees, and WASHINGTON'S monstrosity in the park, dark sashed, was the involuntary support of half a score of adventurous youths who neither feared the police nor regarded the Father of his Country.

The scene at the east side of the Park was most interesting. At first it was determined to keep the people double lined, in which order they could pass in and out of the Hall, but this was not only impracticable but impossible. It is no easy task to count the heads in a crowd, but time and patience combined with a little arithmetic will do wonders, and by the judicious exercise of this combination, we estimated the numerical force of the crowd, at half after ten, at ten thousand; three times as many gathering there at half past three. To keep this tired, waiting multitude quite and orderly, was no light duty; pushing and hauling, scrouging and elbowing, talking and scolding, were the order of the day. The officers did well at first, but policemen should be relieved often, or else made superhumanly patient. No mere humanity could stand such an amount of annoyance long, and soon the locusts were taken in hand, and the stern direction was enforced by the sterner blow. So far as we could observe, no person was seriously injured, but the amount of headache induced by these delicate attentions of the Metropolitans must have been fearful.

Several incidents occurred before the arrival of the procession, which served to break the monotony of the occasion. In the first place, an adventurous band of men and boys attempted to break the lines in front of the Hall; they partially succeeded, but were soon [illegible] were released on promise of good behavior; then a short line of venerable men, under escort of Officer MCWATERS, drew near the Hall—each man faltered somewhat in step, and seemed broken in post, still the tear-dimmed eye and the crape-bound arm betokened the presence of feeling and the beatings of a patriotic heart—they were the remnant of the war of 1812, and as they filed behind the painted iron railing on which they leaned for support, they were recognized by the crowd, and welcomed with a cheer. Presently a break was noticed in the dense crowds about the TIMES building, then a wider opening, from which marched, headed by a brass band, a great number of foreign-born citizens, singers, members of the several German singing societies of our city and vicinity, who united on this occasion in friendly harmony to do honor and homage to the mortal remains of their former President. The singers comprised the membership of the Saengerbund, Liederkranz and Arion Societies, some two thousand in all, under the baton of Mr. POWELL.

These bearded men entered the east gate of the Park, passed the thousands who wondered who they were and were marshaled quietly and quickly as though familiar with military order, on either side of a passage through which the coffin and its escort were to pass. Armed with the proper passes, Recorder HOFFMAN and the clerks of his court appeared upon the balcony overlooking the assemblage. Superintendent KENNEDY, with official cane and business air, stood on the esplanade. The handsome figure and courteous bearing of Gen. VAN VLIET, of the army, marked him conspicuous among the people waiting the arrival of the procession. GURNEY & SON were preparing to photograph the interior of the building, its decorations, and subsequently the body.

SCENE FROM THE BALCONY.

Precisely 11:30 o'clock the head of the procession entered the gate east of the park. The scene from the balcony at this moment was one never to be forgotten. Far off and near waved mournfully in the bright, balmy air, the draped colors of a sorrowing nation. From every possible point of exhibition were flung to the view of scores of thousands, clear against the blue horizon, the red, white and blue emblem of liberty, sabled with the sombre tone of mourning. On the right marched, with singular precision and rare exactness, the famous Seventh, to whose reputation for efficiency and readiness can now well ever be added its willingness to fight when ordered. All around the hemisphere, to the minor boundaries of their celebrated band, stretched the columns of our soldiers. In front, reaching from the line of the police to the further verge of the park, resting literally against the iron railings, stood a sea of interested, anxious men and women, whose uncovered heads and upturned countenances presented a quiet sea of expectancy; the double file of singers, bareheaded and ready for the dirge; the dual line, fifteen in all, of venerable men who fought and bled in their country's cause half a century ago, lifted from their bald heads their hats, bound with weeds; the strong sun in mid-heaven shining on a Summer heat, and the wind, which a few moments before whistled wildly along, burdened with clouds of dust, hushed into a whisper, and breathed balmily on every spot. From distant batteries cannon belched at each minute a thunder of woe. From all the steeples came forth the wailing bells, while from the spire of old Trinity floated upon the breeze the tuneful chimings of "Old Hundred."

The head, preceded by a detachment of police, entered the Park with stirring music, and the gallant Seventh, Col. EMMONS CLARK at its head, took possession of its place. On, on, until the right rested at the west end, they marched, and in due time, conducted with all fitting ceremony the hearse to its assigned station.

Borne on the sturdy shoulders of the Veteran Reserve Corps, the coffin, with its sacred dust, was taken to the hall rotunda, preceded by Maj.-Gen. SANDFORD and Superintendent KENNEDY, and flanked by Major-Gens. DIX, HUNTER and BARNARD, Brig.-Gens. VAN VLIET, TOWNSEND, RAMSAY, HOWE, CALDWELL and MCCALLUM, Col. D. T. VAN BUREN, Lieut.-Col. O'BEIRNE and Capt. BARSLOW. Following it were a long line of dignitaries, of whom we will speak as they appear in the Governor's Room.

THE ROTUNDA.

The coffin, a massive combination of wood, lead, black velvet and silver adornments was carried into the rotunda, while the eight hundred choristers without, led by their band and conducted by Mr. POWER, their head, chanted with fine effect and in perfect harmony the magnificent "Pilgrim's Chorus," from TANNHAUSER, and afterward as the solemn procession wound slowly along the spiral stairway, the singers gave the startling "Chorus of the Spirits," by SCHUBERT, a composition as popular as it is wierd and effective. The interior of the rotunda presented at this moment a beautiful though mournful spectacle. The entire circle was covered up, representing a marque, the walls were formed of National, State and city flags, extending from dome to level. Across these flags ran a winding chain of black paramatto, which formed a deep hem as it were, bordering the partitions made by the flags. At the rear of the rotunda, fronting the catafalque, was CARPENTER'S portrait of the late Mr. LINCOLN. This was studded with silver stars and edged around with black. The skylight was covered with black, causing a splendid light to pervade the interior, which was mellowed by the lights from two chandeliers on each side of an inclined plane at the head of the stairs, through which the light permeated by means of ground glass globes.

On this plane, which formed a portion of the catafalque, the coffin was placed; after which the troops retired, policemen were stationed at the head of either stairway, and sentries stood at all the doors.

The coffin resting on the plane formed a base line for the magnificent catafalque, which fronted on the rotunda, opening also into the Governor's Room, where were the distinguished and invited guests. The catafalque is worthy of description, and seen through the medium of the embarrassed light struggling through the dusky corridors from the Park, or feebly peering through the thick grounding of the chandelier globes, is at once impressive and mystic in its appearance. The front of the canopy presents the appearance of a dark square, on which rests an elliptical gothic arch extending across the whole width of the square or parallelogram at the base of the arch. The dimensions of this can be conceived by the statement of its height from the peak of the arch to the base of the structure, which is twenty feet. The width is ten feet and the depth is twelve feet. The exterior adornments are plain, elegant and proper. The summit or peak of the arch is topped by an eagle, in silver, which slightly relieves the sombre aspect of all. The wings are folded, the head or beak slightly drooped. In the centre, under the eagle, is a bust of Mr. LINCOLN, also in silver. These, with a number of stars and a margin of silver fringes and tassels placed on a ground of fine black cloth and velvet, which covers the entire receptacle, conveys a clear idea, bearing in mind the dimensions already given, of the exterior appearance of the catafalque. The base of the arch of the canopy is done in fine cloth, honeycombed. The two sides of the canopy are adorned with two urns covered with black cloth. The drapery in front of the arch, inside, is lined with white silk of superfine texture. Inside the catafalque the black is unrelieved, save by the dots of silver stars here and there through the surface, and four marble statues underneath, standing at the four angles, being busts of WASHINGTON, WEBSTER, JACKSON and CLAY. The interior covering is in the inevitable black cloth and velvet, the canopy overhead being lined with fluted cloth, radiating in folds from the middle to the sides. The rest is all plain black cloth or black velvet. The two pillars of the City Hall, standing on each side of the catafalque, are wrapped in the national colors, heavily draped with crape and black silk, and have drapery of black profusely bound around them in spiral folds.

THE GOVERNOR'S ROOM.

Admission to the Governor's Room was a privilege extended by note to many distinguished citizens, official and lay, to certain members of the press, to the escorting Guard of Honor, and to friends of the Common Council. When the procession arrived at the hall and the coffin was placed in position, Maj.-Gen. DIX, Maj.-Gen. SANFORD, Maj.-Gen. PECK and Maj.-Gen. BARNARD stepped from the catafalque into the room, while others entered by the door, among whom were the following distinguished individuals, who compose the "Guard of Honor:"

Maj.-Gen. David Hunter.
Brig. Gen. E. D. Townsend.
Brig. Gen. Charles Thomas.
Brig. Gen. A. B. Eaton.
Brig. Gen. J. G. Barnard.
Brig. Gen. J. G. Ramsey.
Brig. Gen. A. P. Howe.
Brig.-Gen. D. C. McCallum.
Brig. Gen. J. C. Caldwell.
Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, United States Navy.
Capt. W. R. Taylor, United States Navy.
Maj. T. Y. Field, United States Marine Corps.
Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence for escort, Capt. Charles Penrose.

Also, Gov. Stone of Iowa and staff, Gov. Morton of Indiana and Gov. Brough, with their staffs, followed by the Congressional delegation, as follows:

Maine—Representative Frederick A. Pike.
New-Hampshire—Representative Edward H. Rollins.
Vermont—Representative Portus Baxter.
Massachusetts—Representative Samuel Hooper.
Connecticut—Senator James Dixon.
Rhode Island—Senator Henry B. Anthony.
New-York—Senator Ira Harris.
Pennsylvania—Senator Edgar Cowan.
Ohio—Representative Robert C. Schenck.
Kentucky—Representative Green Clay Smith.
Indiana—Representative Geo. W. Julian.
Minnesota—Senator Alexander Ramsey.
Michigan—Representative Thomas W. Ferry.
Illinois—Senator Richard Yates, Representative Elihu B. Washburne, Representative John D. Farnsworth and Representative Isaac N. Arnold.
California—Representative Thos. B. Shannon.
Oregon—Senator George H. Williams.
Kansas—Representative Sidney Clark.
West Virginia—Representative Kellian V. Whaley.
Nevada—Senator James W. Nye.
Nebraska—Representative O. D. Hitchcock.
Colorado—Representative Allen C. Bradford.
New-Jersey—Representative Wm. A. Newell.
Maryland—Representative Charles E. Phelps.
Sergeant-at-Arms United States Senate, George S. Brown.
Sergeant-at-Arms House of Representatives, N. G. Ordway.

And the delegation of Illinois, as follows:

ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

Gov. Rich. J. Oglesby.	Hon. J. T. Stuart.
Gen. I. N. Haynie, A. A. G.	Col. J. Williams.
Col. J. H. Bowen, A. D. C.	Hon. S. H. Melvin.
Col. M. H. Hanna, A. D. C.	Hon. Shelby M. Cullom.
Col. D. M. James, A. D. C.	Gen. J. A. McClernand.
Maj. H. Waite, A. D. C.	Hon. Lyman Trumbull.
Col. E. L. Phillips, U. S. M. of S. District of Ill.	Hon. T. S. Reddsburg.
	Hon. T. J. Dennis.
Hon. Jesse K. Dubois.	Hon. S. W. Fuller.
Lieut.-Gov. Wm. Bross.	Hon. J. B. Turner.
Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of Chicago.	Hon. J. Lawson.
	Hon. C. L. Woodman.
Hon. T. A. Hoine.	Hon. G. W. Gage.
Hon. J. Wentworth, M. C.	Hon. G. H. Roberts.
Hon. S. S. Hayes.	Hon. J. Commisky.
Hon. Col. R. M. Hugh.	Hon. L. Talcot.

Judge DAVIS, of the Supreme Court, and a few of the male relatives of Mrs. LINCOLN accompanied the delegation, as did an embalmer and undertaker.

The coffin was given in charge to the embalmer, who opened it, and prepared the body for exhibition, dressing it in a clean under-clothing and collar, and arranging it for the photographer. So soon as all was ready Mrs. CHARLES E. STRONG, of No. 35 East Twenty-second-street, accompanied by Gen. DIX, entered the catafalque, and placed in the coffin one of the most beautiful arrangements of flowers we have ever seen. On a ground, shield-shaped, of scarlet azaleas and double nasturtions, was a cross of pure white, made of japonicas and orange blossoms—an offering as rich and beautiful, as it was chaste and simple. "Master GEORGE WASHINGTON IRVING WELLINGTON BISNER," led by his mother, placed, also, on the coffin white flowers arranged as "A. L." and retired. These done, Mr. GURNEY, Jr., to whom had been granted the exclusive right of taking pictures of the body and the scene, took possession of the hall and retained it for over half an hour, during which time he succeeded in securing material for a photograph as interesting as it will be historic.

THE PUBLIC EXHIBITION.

The officers of the first watch:

Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, United States Volunteers.
Maj.-Gen. John J. Peck, United States Volunteers.
Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, United States Navy.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. S. Van Vliet, United States Army.
Col. D. T. Van Buren, United States Army.
Col. H. F. Clarke, United States Army.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, U. S. Army.

then entered the catafalque, Gen. HUNTER standing at the head of the coffin, on the outer step, and Lieut.-Col. O'BEIRNE standing at the foot, while the others, with Gen. DIX, remained inside. Hastily but reverently the people approached, and with uncovered head, bent forward to seize an impress of the honored features. To those who had not seen Mr. LINCOLN in life, the view may be satisfactory; but to those who were familiar with his features, it is far otherwise. The color is leaden, almost brown; the forehead recedes sharp and clearly marked; the eyes deep sunk and close held upon the socket; the cheek bones, always high, are unusually prominent; the cheeks hollowed and deep pitted; the unnaturally thin lips shut tight and firm as if glued together, and the small chin, covered with slight beard, seemed pointed and sharp. The body is dressed in black, the white turned-over collar and the clear white gloves making a strong contrast to the black neck-cloth and the leaden-hued features. This is all that remains of the man whom goodness made great, and whose rest in the hearts of the people is forever firm and abiding. It will not be possible, despite the perfection of the embalming, to continue much longer the exhibition, as the constant shaking of the cars, aided by the exposure to the air, and the increasing of dust, has already undone much of the cunning workmanship, and it is doubtful if it will be deemed wise to tempt dissolution much further.

The glittering tinsel of the coffin's decorations, the brilliant uniforms of the officers, and the simple beauty of the fragrant flowers sink into utter insignificance before the awful reality of the stern, gaunt corpse that rests, dressed with faultless nicety, in that narrow box. The people seem to think so, for as they filed singly with timid step past the head of the coffin, the eye rested not on the gallant O'BEIRNE, the dark-browed HUNTER, the floral wonders, the magnificent embroidery, the galaxy of uniformed officers, whose starred shoulder-straps have elicited many cheers in the heat and front of battle, nor on the gorgeous trappings of the velveted canopy, but singly and alone upon the quiet face of the dead, whose words, once law, are now passed into history.

Guided by the sentries and the police, the crowd pushed on—at the rate, now of fifty, now of thirty a minute, averaging, perhaps, during the first watch, thirty-five a minute. Few words were spoken, few tears shed, but over all and pervading all was a deep tone of sympathy, of regret, of respectful regard for the President who had gone. A noticeable feature was the preponderance, at first, of young girls—shop girls, apparently, between the ages of sixteen and twenty. It is doubtful if, to the eighteen hundred people who passed during the first hour, there were two hundred young men. There were old men, middle-aged men, laborers and craftsmen—women of every age, children of tender years, and not a few colored people; but the youth of the city were not there.

At 2 o'clock the second watch came on duty, consisting of

Brig.-Gen. Thos. F. Meagher, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. L. C. Hunt, U. S. Vols.
Brig.-Gen. Thos. H. Sweeny, U. S. Vols.
Col. G. Loomis, U. S. A.
Major H. E. Prince, U. S. A.
Surgeon James Suddards, U. S. N.

During this watch, matters were somewhat changed in regard to admittance to the Governor's Room, and those desiring to enter were obliged to obtain passes from Gen. DIX. This was peculiarly annoying to those who could not find the General, and who relied upon passes obtained from the committee. To Col. RIPLEY who was authorized by Col. D. T. VAN BUREN, Adjutant-General of the Department of the East, the reporters were under obligations, as he kindly countersigned their permits, which insured free access and egress, as the Colonel was officer of the day, and his men guarded the entire place. All this was soon arranged, as the civic and military officials agreed that mutual accommodation was the best policy, and all passes, from whatever source, were thenceforth respected. The details soon became monotonous. Out doors the vast crowd surged against the Metropolitan rock, and roared with anger as they were clubbed back between the lines or laughed with glee if one of their number succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the officer. Struggling with strong and sturdy men, selfish in their anxiety to get into line, delicate women, young girls, mothers with children, babies, and, in some cases, families, stood, or tussled, or swayed violently with the current of people. Of the thousands there but few could get in. The coffin, perched at the head of the narrow passage, is reached by perhaps eighteen hundred an hour, while it might well have been placed where three or five times as many could have seen it.

At 4 o'clock the third watch relieved the second, and consisted of the following noted men:

Brevet Maj.-Gen. Robert Anderson, United States Army.
Brig.-Gen. P. St. George Cooke, United States Army.
Brig.-Gen. W. H. Morris, United States Volunteers.
Commodore C. Ringgold, United States Navy.
Col. H. Day, United States Army.
Col. J. D. Greene, United States Army.

These names are honored in the records of this war, as borne by noble men and gallant officers. The duties of the guard, of course, are nominal; but as a matter of respect to the memory of the deceased, and as a custom honored in the observance, it was eminently fit that such men should be selected. Occasionally some more daring person attempted to touch the face of the corpse, now and then a weeping woman desired to kiss the pallid forehead, and it was Gen. HUNTER'S religiously performed duty to guard from touch or harm the head, which in earlier days had protected him from fanatic pursuit.

From six until eight o'clock, the fourth watch was on duty and consisted of the following officers:

Rear-Admiral S. L. Breese, United States Navy.
Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, United States Volunteers.
Brevet Col. H. D. Wallen, United States Army.
Lieut. Col. Gov. Carr, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth New-York Volunteers.
Paymaster Benjamin J. Cohone, United States Navy.

And these in turn were succeeded by the fifth watch, which comprised the following-named officers, who guarded the body until ten o'clock:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. S. Satterlee, United States Army.
Commodore Henry Eagle, United States Navy.
Brevet Lieut.-Col. R. L. Dodge, United States Army.
Maj. P. W. L. Plympton, United States Army.
Maj. Charles D. Joline, Aid-de-Camp.
Surgeon Charles McMillan, United States Army.

Up to the hour of ten o'clock, premising that thirty-five (which is a large average) persons passed each moment, there were eighteen thousand, nine hun-

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

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FROM EUROPE.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Death of Richard Cobden—Confusion and Panic About the War—The Owl and the Policy of the British Government—Battle of Lisbon—Irish Church Doomed—Rebellion and Plague—Pasta Dead—Miss Longworth Dying—Sind of the Duke de Morny.

LONDON, Saturday, April 8, 1865.

The sad and great event of the past week in England has been the sudden death of RICHARD COBDEN, a statesman who had risen to the highest position a commoner can well occupy. He was not a Minister of State, but that post had been offered him and rejected. But he was a power in the State, and his loss will be deplored by a large party, and by the whole country. America, too, loses in him a fast friend.

Mr. COBDEN, when a boy, filled a post from which many Americans have risen to affluence and power, but not so many Englishmen. He was what we call a clerk in a store. Coming of age he commenced business in Manchester with two young men of his acquaintance, he furnishing the entire capital of £2,500, and this sum was lent him by a man who had taken a fancy to him on account of his prompt and business habits. Mr. COBDEN has been a leader in the anti-corn law agitation, the free trade movement, and generally in what are called liberal politics. His latest important work was the arrangement of a treaty of reciprocal free trade with France, and the Emperor held him in high estimation. He died at, for this country, the early age of 61 years, leaving a widow and five daughters. His only son died some time ago in Germany, and the grief he felt for this loss is said to have predisposed him to the disease which has proved fatal.

The contradictory news from America, obscure as well as contradictory, has thrown the public mind into a state of confusion. While the Confederate papers have been trumpeting victories over SHERMAN, and hailing new hopes for their favorite cause, the Union press of England is jubilant over the prospect of speedy subjugation and approaching peace. The markets are unsettled. The London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse are all in a panic of peace, and whether the war is to end in a few days or continue a few years, many will be ruined. If these gentlemen speculators say any prayers, and are sincere in the expression of their wishes, there must be a rare confusion of war and peace petitions.

The papers are also discussing the results of peace in the relations of America to England. The *Times* correspondent writes frightfully about the Fenians, both male and female branches. Denounced by some of the Bishops, they are, he says, sustained by the good wishes and sympathies of eminent politicians. The Fenians care very little, he thinks, about fighting against rebels in Virginia, but are in earnest about helping rebels in Ireland. What political power may be exercised by such an association is not very easy to estimate, but the purveyor of trans-Atlantic thunder evidently fears the worst.

For a sober-sided old country England has some queer outcroppings of drollery. For example, the newspaper which just now appears to have the best information on public affairs in England, is called the *Owl*. The *Owl* gives us very particular, and often exclusive information with respect to court and cabinet. It evidently has among its conductors persons who have the inside track, and know what is going on beneath the surface. Well, it is proper, perhaps, that a paper which can see so far into the darkness should be called the *Owl*. It is published at the aristocratic price of sixpence, and, considering the quantity of matter it contains, is probably the dearest newspaper in the world.

The *Owl*, this high and mysterious authority, says that the demands of the Federal Government, increasing with the success of the war, and in proportion as its completion approaches, have become alarming. It is demanded that the proclamation recognizing the Confederates as belligerents shall be withdrawn; that the ports of England and the colonies shall be shut against Confederate vessels, with other demands for damages, reparations, &c. Furthermore, the *Owl* intimates that Earl RUSSELL and the Cabinet, instead of firmly resisting these demands, are disposed to persevere in a conciliatory policy, which means, I suppose, that rather than risk a war, they will be granted. I know nothing about these various reclamations, but I have long since said what must be evident enough by this time, that England, or the actual government of England, will do anything to avoid a war, which will involve the certain loss of all her American provinces, probably the independence of Ireland, and as probably a revolution at home.

In this spirit of conciliation the English foreign office has just advised the authorities at Lisbon to make the apologies and reparations demanded by the American Minister at Lisbon, for firing on the *Niagara* and *Sacramento*, and they have been made. The commander of the fort has been dismissed and the apologies and salutes finally executed. It appears, after all, that the whole matter was a blunder. The American steamers had no idea of pursuing the rebel ram, and left their anchorage only to find a more secure position. The *Niagara* lowered her flag to half-mast, as soon as fired upon, to signify her acceptance of the friendly monition which would have been more friendly had it been a blank (instead of a ball cartridge, but the Commandant, either blinded by his own smoke, or too full of the notion that the ships meant to escape him, kept firing. However, it is all right now.

The *Owl*, if I may be permitted once more to quote this grave authority, is of opinion that the conciliatory system will lead to trouble, and a firmer course would be better policy. I cannot say how this may be with the Fenian department, but it is probable that the American Secretary of State, and the American Minister, will be ready to reciprocate all the amiabilities of Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

There is one matter of Irish news that may be of interest in America. It is agreed since the speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, that the Irish Church Establishment is doomed. There is a tremendous row about it among the Churchmen and conservatives, but the combination is too strong to be long resisted. All Roman Catholics in the United Kingdom, all Dissenters, and all liberal Churchmen of the school of SYDNEY SMITH, will unite against the Irish establishment, which is, perhaps, the greatest religious absurdity in the world. The only wonder is that it has stood so long; but this is a country of anomalies and long-lived abuses. Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord PALMERSTON resisted immediate action, but there is no doubt that this will be a prominent question in the coming elections, and in the early sessions of the next Parliament.

There is another—and this time a Mahommedan rebellion in China, said to be making great headway; but the age of rebellion is past. I can remember when rebellions were popular. Now only the meanest sort of Copperheads give them any toleration. There is also a new outbreak of the rebellion in New-Zealand, where the Maori confederates have beaten the English with great slaughter. The telegraph reports thirteen killed, or it may be only killed and wounded. But we must not despise the day of small things. The independence of Texas was won at San Jacinto by an army of 783 men, horse, foot and dragoons. Of this force 60 were cavalry, and the artillery consisted of two six-pounders. It was a great and decisive battle, which is more than can be said of many where the loss of life is much greater.

Speaking of guns, a new iron-clad has just been launched, that is floated in the docks where she was built at Liverpool, by Mr. LAIRD. She is called the *Agincourt*, and is believed, on this side of the water, to be the most powerful vessel in the world. Commodore FOOTE may be of another opinion. She measures eight thousand tons, and has 1,350-horse power. She has employed an average of 1,000 men three years in building her.

The plague, or a very mortal bilious fever of a typhoid type, raging in Russia, begins to be dreaded here, and the government has sent a medical commission to see, and probably to quarrel about it.

PASTA, the great singer, born in 1798, has just died at her villa on the Lake of Como, the earthly paradise of the queens of the opera and ballet, and Miss LONGWORTH, who has worked so long and bravely to establish her right to the title of Hon. Mrs. YELVERTON, is said to be dying.

The new Tattersalls, built from pious considerations near the Brompton Oratorio, has opened with great splendor, and the richest English sporting men are off to Paris to bid on the 145 horses of the stud of the late Duke de MORNY, which are to be sold because they were eating their own heads off at the rate of $110,000 a year. The Duchess is not inclined to keep up such a ridiculous establishment. Horses are very nice articles, but what does a man want of 145 of them! It is like the gamin of New-York, who was pressed about the number of his shirts, the one in wearing not being in the best condition. "Poor boy," said the questioner, "not got another shirt?" "—nation," exclaimed the young republican, "do you want a fellow to have a thousand shirts?"

MONADNOCK.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Bigelow's Promotion — Greenbacks Abroad—The Consulate at Paris—The Rebel Ram Stonewall.

PARIS, Friday, March 31, 1865.

The telegraph has just brought us the report that Mr. BIGELOW has been named as American Minister at Paris, in the place of Mr. DAYTON, deceased. There is every reason to believe that this appointment will give satisfaction to the French government, and that the new incumbent, on account of his long acquaintance with the official personages of the government, will find his duties much facilitated and his relations in every way made more easy and agreeable. As Chargé d'Affaires Mr. BIGELOW had already received many marks of special esteem, and we have thus a guarantee that so far as individual merit and social position go, it will not be the fault of the new Minister if the affairs of the two nations are not maintained on the most amicable footing. As an evidence of the social standing of the new Minister, and at the same time of the friendly feelings of the Prince NAPOLEON toward the United States, I may mention that at a dinner party at the Palais Royal a few days ago, which was made up of the most distinguished persons, Mr. BIGELOW occupied the place of honor at the right of the Princess CLOTILDE, and Mrs. BIGELOW, that at the right of the Prince. Furthermore, to do honor to his American guests, and probably to cement the good relations between the two countries, the Prince, who has a cook that sticks at nothing from corned beef to *patés* of swallows' nests, ordered each of his guests to be served with a sherry-cobbler in the American style, that is to say, with a straw. The news-hunters are also making opinions for the new American Minister, and among the rest the *Indépendance Belge* pledges to give Mr. BIGELOW's opinions on Mexican affairs. He declares, this paper says, that there will be no need of any intervention on the part of the United States, for that MAXIMILIAN, like all abnormal transplantations, will, if let alone, die a natural death, and thus that the United States will have no need of wasting either blood or treasure thereon.

The telegraph announces also that the Consulate at Paris has been filled by the appointment of Mr. NICOLAY, but that this gentleman will not be able to assume the duties of the office yet for some months. This delay is much to be regretted, for the business of this office is very large, and is now left entirely in charge of two very young men, Messrs. TUCK and GREEN, who, although quite competent for the routine business of the Consulate, do not desire to take upon themselves the decision of the graver questions which are constantly arising. Until now all such questions have been referred for advice to Mr. BIGELOW, or to Mr. GIBBS, the foreign agent of the Treasury Department, but the Legation is two miles distance from the Consulate, and Mr. GIBBS has his own duties to perform, and these call him to all parts of Europe.

It is a source of constant annoyance and of frequent disputes that the Consulate here will not accept greenbacks in payment of dues. The French people cannot be made to understand that a government will not receive for dues what it pays out for dues. By one means or another, a certain number of Treasury notes find their way abroad, and when they fall into the hands of persons engaged in any way in the American trade, and who have, therefore, fees to pay at the American Consulate, it is quite natural that they should offer Uncle Sam's money in payment of Uncle Sam's fees. But no money is accepted but French money, for the reason, I believe, that it is all paid out again in Europe, and because the fees are fixed upon a metallic basis, and not upon a depreciated currency.

We do not yet know at Paris the history of the proceedings of the antagonistic American vessels in the Spanish and Portuguese ports. As usual the Confederates take the lead in publicity, and some one on board the *Stonewall* furnishes regularly to the press of London and Paris a one-sided history of the affair. The French Government has not yet, I believe, given any document in writing as to who is responsible for the escape of the *Olinda* from out of the French hands into those of the Confederates, and the government perhaps thinks that this is one of the cases in which haste is not good diplomacy. It is not a little singular that the *Moniteur*, in face of the fact that the French Government is probably liable for the escape of the *Stonewall*, should have faced publish from day to day a detailed account of the movements of this vessel.

A change has taken place in the French Cabinet, by which M. BOUDET retires from the Ministry of the Interior to the Senate. (LOUIS NAPOLEON's political Hotel des Invalides,) and the Marquis DE LAVALETTE goes into M. BOUDET's place in the Cabinet. M. DE LAVALETTE has been until now in diplomacy, and has filled the posts of Minister and Ambassador at a considerable number of the most important courts. The Marchioness DE LAVALETTE is a Connecticut lady and keeps her husband straight on the American question. She is a strong Union woman, and takes a deep interest in the struggle for the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery. The entry of the Marquis into the Cabinet of the Emperor may, therefore, be regarded as an acquisition to the Union cause. At an earlier period of the war, this acquisition would have been of great advantage to us; but now the question is judged, and is probably no longer a subject of serious consideration in the Cabinet or any other.

MALAKOFF.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The last inaugural of President LINCOLN made a strong impression in England. The *British Standard* speaks of it as "the most remarkable thing of the sort ever pronounced by any President of the United States, from the first day until now. Its Alpha and its Omega is Almighty God, the God of justice and the Father of mercies, who is working out the purposes of his love. It is invested with a dignity and pathos, which lift it high above everything of the kind, whether in the Old World or the New. The whole thing puts us in mind of the best men of the English Commonwealth; there is, in fact, much of the old prophet about it."

A letter from Kansas City, Mo., says: "Immigration (to this section of the state) is immense. Hardly a boat lands here but what puts off twenty to thirty families, and there is a constant throng coming by land. We are glad to see them. There is room for all. Splendid lands, much of them previous to the war in first-rate cultivation, can be obtained at very low prices, and with our country repopulated, our railroads completed, and peace restored, we shall make such onward strides to prosperity as will banish all regrets for the terrible struggle through which we have just passed."

Something over a year ago an expedition set out from New-York for the exploration of Arizona. Among the discoveries made by this party were numerous ruins of ancient settlements. Broken pottery is found strewn over all the parts traveled. Ancient forts, situated on the highest peaks of hills and mountains, are numerous; and towns of considerable size are seen in almost every valley of note throughout the entire region of Arizona—proving that the country was settled in former times by a better and more industrious race than the present tribe of Apaches.

SHERMAN'S CAMPAIGNS.

Operations in the Carolinas—His Official Report.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 4, 1865.

GENERAL: I must now endeavor to group the events of the past three months connected with the armies under my command, in order that you may have as clear an understanding of the late campaign as the case admits of. The reports of the subordinate Commanders will enable you to fill up the picture.

MARCH FROM SAVANNAH.

I have heretofore explained how, in the progress of our arms, I was enabled to leave in the West an army, under Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, of sufficient strength to meet emergencies in that quarter, while in person I conducted another army, composed of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth Corps, and KILPATRICK's division of cavalry, to the Atlantic slope, aiming to approach the grand theatre of war in Virginia by the time the season would admit of military operations in that latitude. The first lodgment on the coast was made at Savannah, strongly fortified and armed, and valuable to us as a good seaport with its navigable stream inland. Near a month was consumed there in refitting the army, and in making proper disposition of captured property and other local matters, but by the 15th of January I was all ready to resume the march. Preliminary to this, Gen. HOWARD, commanding the right wing, was ordered to embark his command at Thunderbolt, transport it to Beaufort, South Carolina, and thence by the 15th of January make a lodgment on the Charleston Railroad, at or near Pocotaligo. This was accomplished punctually, at little cost, by the Seventeenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. BLAIR, and a depot for supplies was established near the mouth of Pocotaligo Creek, with easy water communication back to Hilton Head.

THE LEFT WING.

The left wing, Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM, and the cavalry, Maj.-Gen. KILPATRICK, were ordered to rendezvous about the same time near Robertsville and Coosawhatchie, S. C., with a depot of supplies at Purysburgh, or Sister's Ferry, on the Savannah River. Gen. SLOCUM had a good pontoon bridge constructed opposite the city, and the "Union causeway" leading through the low rice-fields opposite Savannah was repaired and "corduroyed," but before the time appointed to start, the heavy rains of January had swelled the river, broken the pontoon bridge, and overflowed the whole "bottom," so that the causeway was four feet under water, and Gen. SLOCUM was compelled to look higher up for a passage over the Savannah River. He moved up to Sister's Ferry, but even there the river, with its overflowing bottoms, was near three miles wide, and he did not succeed in getting his whole wing across until during the first week in February.

In the meantime Gen. GRANT had sent me GROVER's division of the Nineteenth Corps to garrison Savannah, and had drawn the Twenty-third Corps, Maj.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, from Tennessee, and sent it to reinforce the commands of Major-Gens. TERRY and PALMER, operating on the coast of North Carolina, to prepare the way for my coming.

On the 18th of January I transferred the forts and city of Savannah to Major-Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of the South, imparted to him my plans of operation, and instructed him how to follow my movements inland by occupying in succession the city of Charleston and such other points along the sea-coast as would be of any military value to us. The combined naval and land force under Admiral PORTER and Gen. TERRY had, on the 15th of January, captured Fort Fisher and the rebel forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River, giving me an additional point of security on the sea coast. But I had already resolved in my own mind, and had so advised Gen. GRANT, that I would undertake at one stride to make Goldsboro, and open communication with the sea by the Newbern Railroad, and had ordered Col. W. W. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Military Railroads, to proceed in advance to Newbern, and to be prepared to extend the railroad out from Newbern to Goldsboro by the 15th of March. On the 19th of January all preparations were complete, and the orders of march given. My Chief-Quartermaster and Commissary, Gens. EASTON and BECKWITH, were ordered to complete the supplies at Sister's Ferry and Pocotaligo, and then to follow our movement coastwise, looking for my arrival at Goldsboro, N. C., about March 15, and opening communication with me from Morehead City.

CHARLESTON REFUSED.

On the 22d of January I embarked at Savannah for Hilton Head, where I held a conference with Admiral DAHLGREN, United States Navy, and Maj.-Gen. FOSTER, commanding the Department of the South, and next day proceeded to Beaufort, riding out thence on the 24th to Pocotaligo, where the Seventeenth Corps, Maj.-Gen. BLAIR, was encamped. The Fifteenth Corps was somewhat scattered—WOODS' and HAZEN's divisions at Beaufort, JOHN E. SMITH's marching from Savannah by the coast road, and CORSE still at Savannah, cut off by the storms and freshet in the river. On the 25th a demonstration was made against the Combahee Ferry and railroad bridge across the Salkehatchie, merely to amuse the enemy, who had evidently adopted that river as his defensive line against our supposed objective, the City of Charleston. I reconnoitered the line in person, and saw that the heavy rains had swollen the river so that water stood in the swamps, for a breadth of more than a mile, at a depth of from one to twenty feet. Not having the remotest intention of approaching Charleston, a comparatively small force was able, by seeming preparations to cross over to keep in their front a considerable force of the enemy disposed to contest our advance on Charleston. On the 27th I rode to the camp of Gen. HATCH's division of FOSTER's command, on the Tullafinny and Coosawhatchie Rivers, and directed those places to be evacuated, as no longer of any use to us. That division was then moved to Pocotaligo to keep up the feints already begun, until we should with the right wing move higher up and cross the Salkehatchie about Rivers' or Broxton's Bridge. On the 29th I learned that the roads back of Savannah had at last become sufficiently free of the flood to admit of Gen. SLOCUM putting his wing in motion, and that he was already approaching Sister's Ferry, whither a gunboat, the *Pontiac*, Capt. LUCE, kindly furnished by Admiral DAHLGREN, had preceded him to cover the crossing. In the meantime three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps had closed up at Pocotaligo, and the right wing had loaded its wagons and was ready to start. I therefore directed Gen. HOWARD to move one corps, the Seventeenth, along the Salkehatchie, as high up as Rivers' Bridge, and the other, the Fifteenth, by Hickory Hill, Loper's Cross-roads, Anglesey Post-office, and Beaufort's Bridge. HATCH's division was ordered to remain at Pocotaligo, feigning at the Salkehatchie Railroad Bridge and Ferry, until our movement forced the enemy's position and forced him to fall behind the Edisto.

MARCH ON BRANCHVILLE.

The Seventeenth and Fifteenth Corps drew out of camp on the 31st of January, but the real march began on the 1st of February. All the roads northward had for weeks been held by WHEELER's cavalry, who had by details of negro laborers felled trees, burned bridges, and made obstructions to impede our march. But so well organized were our pioneer battalions, and so strong and intelligent our men, that obstructions seemed only to quicken their progress. Felled trees were removed and bridges rebuilt by the heads of columns before the rear could close up. On the 2d of February the Fifteenth Corps reached Loper's Cross-roads, and the Seventeenth was at Rivers' Bridge. From Loper's Cross-roads I communicated with Gen. SLOCUM, still struggling with the floods of the Savannah River at Sister's Ferry. He had two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, Gen. WILLIAMS, on the east bank, and was enabled to cross over on his pontoons the cavalry of KILPATRICK. Gen. WILLIAMS was ordered to Beaufort's Bridge, by way of Lawtonville and Allendale, KILPATRICK to Blackville via Barnwell, and Gen. SLOCUM to hurry the crossing at Sister's Ferry as much as possible, and overtake the right wing on the South Carolina Railroad. Gen. HOWARD, with the right wing, was directed to cross the Salkehatchie and push rapidly for the South Carolina Railroad at or near Midway. The enemy held the line of the Salkehatchie in force, having infantry and artillery intrenched at Rivers' and Beaufort's Bridges. The Seventeenth Corps was ordered to carry Rivers' Bridge and the Fifteenth Corps Beaufort's Bridge. The former position was carried promptly and skillfully by MOWER's and GILES A. SMITH's divisions of the Seventeenth Corps, on the 3d of February, by crossing the swamp, nearly three miles wide, with water varying from knee to shoulder deep. The weather was bitter cold and Gens. MOWER and SMITH led their divisions in person, on foot, waded the swamp, made a lodgment below the bridge, and turned on the rebel brigade which guarded it, driving it in confusion and disorder toward Branchville. Our casualties were one officer and seventeen men killed, and seventy men wounded, who were sent to Pocotaligo. The line of the Salkehatchie being thus broken, the enemy retreated at once behind the Edisto, at Branchville, and the whole army was pushed rapidly to the South Carolina railroad at Midway, Bamberg, or Lowry's Station, and Graham's Station. The Seventeenth Corps, by threatening Branchville, forced the enemy to burn the railroad bridge, and Walker's Bridge below, across the Edisto. All hands were at once set to work to destroy railroad track. From the 7th to the 10th of February this work was thoroughly prosecuted by the Seventeenth Corps from the Edisto to Bamberg, and by the Fifteenth Corps from Bamberg up to Blackville. In the meantime Gen. KILPATRICK had brought his cavalry rapidly by Barnwell to Blackville, and had turned toward Aiken, with orders to threaten Augusta, but not to be drawn needlessly into a serious battle. This he skillfully accomplished, skirmishing heavily with WHEELER's cavalry, first at Blackville, and afterward at Williston and Aiken. Gen. WILLIAMS, with two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, marched to the South Carolina Railroad at Graham's Station on the 8th, and Gen. SLOCUM reached Blackville on the 10th. The destruction of the railroad was continued by the left wing from Blackville up to Windsor. By the 11th of February all the army was on the railroad from Midway to Johnson's Station, thereby dividing the enemy's forces, which still remained at Branchville and Charleston on the one hand, Aiken and Augusta on the other.

PASSAGE OF THE EDISTO.

We then began the movement on Orangeburgh. The Seventeenth Corps crossed the South Fork of Edisto River at Binnaker's Bridge, and moved straight for Orangeburgh, while the Fifteenth Corps crossed at Holman's Bridge and moved to Poplar Springs in support. The left wing and cavalry were still at work on the railroad, with orders to cross the South Edisto at New and Guignard's Bridges, move to the Orangeburgh and Edgefield road, and there await the result of the attack on Orangeburgh. On the 12th the Seventeenth Corps found the enemy intrenched in front of the Orangeburgh Bridge, but swept him away by a dash, and followed him, forcing him across the bridge, which was partially burned. Behind the bridge was a battery in position, covered by a cotton and earth parapet, with wings as far as could be seen. Gen. BLAIR held one division (GILES A. SMITH's) close up to the Edisto, and moved the other two to a point about two miles below, where he crossed FORCE's division by a pontoon bridge, holding HOWARD's in support. As soon as FORCE emerged from the swamp, the enemy gave ground, and GILES SMITH's division gained the bridge, crossed over, and occupied the enemy's parapet. He soon repaired the bridge, and by 4 P. M. the whole corps was in Orangeburgh, and had begun the work of destruction on the railroad. BLAIR was ordered to destroy this road effectually up to Lewisville, and to push the enemy across the Congaree and force him to burn the bridges, which he did on the 14th; and without wasting time or labor on Branchville or Charleston, which I knew the enemy could no longer hold, I turned all the columns straight on Columbia. The Seventeenth Corps followed the State road, and the Fifteenth crossed the North Edisto from Poplar Springs at Schilling's Bridge, above the mouth of Cawcaw Swamp Creek, and took a country road which came into the State road at Zeigler's. On the 15th, the Fifteenth Corps found the enemy in a strong position at Little Congaree Bridge, (across Congaree Creek,) with a *tête-de-pont* on the south side, and a well constructed fort on the north side, commanding the bridge with artillery. Gen. CHARLES R. WOODS, who commanded the leading division, succeeded, however, in turning the flank of the *tête-de-pont* by sending STONE's brigade through a cypress swamp to the left; and following up the retreating enemy promptly, he got possession of the bridge and the fort beyond. The bridge had been partially damaged by fire, and had to be repaired for the passage of artillery, so that night closed in before the head of the column could reach the bridge across Congaree River in front of Columbia. That night the enemy shelled our camps from a battery on the east side of the Congaree, above Granby. Early next morning, Feb. 16, the head of the column reached the bank of the Congaree, opposite Columbia, but too late to save the fine bridge which spanned the river at that point. It was burned by the enemy. While waiting for the pontoons to come to the front, we could see people running about the streets of Columbia, and occasionally small bodies of cavalry, but no masses. A single gun of Capt. DE GRASS' battery was firing at their cavalry squads, but I checked his firing, limiting him to a few shots at the unfinished State House walls, and a few shells at the railroad depot, to scatter the people who were seen carrying away sacks of corn and meal that we needed. There was no white flag, or manifestations of surrender. I directed Gen. HOWARD not to cross directly in front of Columbia, but to cross the Saluda at the Factory, three miles above, and afterward Broad River, so as to approach Columbia from the north. Within an hour of the arrival of Gen. HOWARD's head of column at the river opposite Columbia, the head of column of the left wing also appeared, and I directed Gen. SLOCUM to cross the Saluda at Zion Church, and thence to take roads direct for Winnsboro, breaking up en route the railroads and bridges about Alston.

ENTRY INTO COLUMBIA.

Gen. HOWARD effected a crossing of the Saluda, near the Factory, on the 16th, skirmishing with cavalry, and the same night made a flying bridge across Broad River, about three miles above Columbia, by which he crossed over STONE's brigade of WOOD's division, Fifteenth Corps. Under cover of this brigade a pontoon bridge was laid on the morning of the 17th. I was in person at this bridge, and at 11 A. M. learned that the Mayor of Columbia had come out in a carriage and made a formal surrender of the city to Col. STONE, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry, commanding Third Brigade, First Division, Fifteenth Corps. About the same time a small party of the Seventeenth Corps had crossed the Congaree in a skiff, and entered Columbia from a point immediately west. In anticipation of the occupation of the city, I had made written orders to Gen. HOWARD touching the conduct of the troops. These were to destroy absolutely all arsenals and public property not needed for our own use, as well as all railroads, depots and machinery useful in war to an enemy, but to spare all dwellings, colleges, schools, asylums and harmless property. I was the first to cross the pontoon bridge, and in company with Gen. HOWARD rode into the city. The day was clear, but a perfect tempest of wind was raging. The brigade of Col. STONE was already in the city, and was properly posted. Citizens and soldiers were on the streets, and general good order prevailed. Gen. WADE HAMPTON, who commanded the Confederate rear guard of cavalry, had, in anticipation of our capture of Columbia, ordered that all cotton, public and private, should be moved into the streets and fired, to prevent our making use of it. Bales were piled everywhere, the rope and bagging cut, and tufts of cotton were blown about in the wind, lodged in the trees and against houses, so as to resemble a snow storm. Some of these piles of cotton were burning, especially one in the very heart of the city, near the court-house, but the fire was partially subdued by the labor of our soldiers. During the day the Fifteenth Corps passed through Columbia and out on the Camden road. The Seventeenth did not enter the town at all; and, as I have before stated, the left wing and cavalry did not come within two miles of the town.

THE BURNING OF THE CITY.

Before one single public building had been fired by order, the smoldering fires, set by HAMPTON's order, were rekindled by the wind, and communicated to the buildings around. About dark they began to spread, and got beyond the control of the brigade on duty within the city. The whole of WOOD's division was brought in, but it was found impossible to check the flames, which, by midnight, had become unmanageable, and raged until about 4 A. M., when the wind subsiding, they were got under control. I was up nearly all night, and saw Gens. HOWARD, LOGAN, WOODS, and others, laboring to save houses and protect families thus suddenly deprived of shelter, and of bedding and wearing apparel. I disclaim on the part of my army any agency in this fire, but on the contrary claim that we saved what of Columbia remains unconsumed. And without hesitation I charge Gen. WADE HAMPTON with having burned his own City of Columbia, not with a malicious intent, or as the manifestation of a silly "Roman stoicism," but from folly and want of sense, in filling it with lint, cotton, and tinder. Our officers and men on duty worked well to extinguish the flames; but others not on duty, including the officers who had long been imprisoned there, rescued by us, may have assisted in spreading the fire after it had once begun, and may have indulged in unconcealed joy to see the ruin of the capital of South Carolina. During the 18th and 19th the arsenal, railroad depots, machine shops, foundries, and other buildings were properly destroyed by detailed working parties, and the railroad track torn up and destroyed down to Kingsville and the Wateree Bridge, and up in the direction of Winnsboro.

PURSUIT OF BEAUREGARD.

At the same time the left wing and cavalry had crossed the Saluda and Broad Rivers, breaking up the railroad about Alston, and as high up as the bridge across Broad River on the Spartanburgh road, the main body moving straight for Winnsboro, which Gen. SLOCUM reached on the 21st of February. He caused the railroad to be destroyed up to Blackstock's depot, and then turned to Rocky Mount, on the Catawba River. The Twentieth Corps reached Rocky Mount on the 22d, laid a pontoon bridge, and crossed over during the 23d. KILPATRICK's cavalry followed, and crossed over in a terrible rain during the night of the 23d, and moved up to Lancaster, with orders to keep up the delusion of a general movement on Charlotte, N. C., to which Gen. BEAUREGARD, and all the cavalry of the enemy, had retreated from Columbia. I was also aware that CHEATHAM's corps, of HOOD's old army, was aiming to make a junction with BEAUREGARD at Charlotte, having been cut off by our rapid movement on Columbia and Winnsboro. From the 23d to the 26th we had heavy rains, swelling the rivers and making the roads almost impassable. The Twentieth Corps reached Hanging Rock on the 26th, and waited there for the Fourteenth Corps to cross the Catawba. The heavy rains had so swollen the river that the pontoon bridge broke, and Gen. DAVIS had very hard work to restore it and get his command across. At last he succeeded, and the left wing was all put in motion for Cheraw. In the meantime the right wing had broken up the railroad to Winnsboro, and thence turned for Peay's Ferry, where it was crossing over the Catawba before the heavy rains set in, the Seventeenth Corps moving straight on Cheraw via Young's Bridge, and the Fifteenth Corps by Tiller's and Kelly's Bridges. From this latter corps detachments were sent into Camden, to burn the bridge over the Wateree, with the railroad depot, stores, &c. A small force of mounted men, under Capt. DUNCAN, was also dispatched to make a dash and interrupt the railroad from Charleston to Florence, but it met BUTLER's division of cavalry, and, after a sharp night skirmish on Mount Elon, was compelled to return unsuccessful. Much bad road was encountered at Lynch's Creek, which delayed the right wing about the same length of time as the left wing had been on the Catawba. On the 2d of March, the leading division of the Twentieth Corps entered Chesterfield, skirmishing with BUTLER's division of cavalry, and the next day, about noon, the Seventeenth Corps entered Cheraw, the enemy retreating across the Pedee and burning the bridge at that point. At Cheraw we found much ammunition and many guns, which had been brought from Charleston on the evacuation of that city. These were destroyed, as also the railroad trestles and bridges down as far as Darlington. An expedition of mounted infantry was also sent down to Florence, but it encountered both cavalry and infantry, and returned, having only broken up in part the branch road from Florence to Cheraw.

ADVANCING INTO NORTH CAROLINA.

Without unnecessary delay the columns were put in motion, directed on Fayetteville, North Carolina, the right wing crossing the Pedee at Cheraw, and the left wing and cavalry at Sneedsboro. Gen. KILPATRICK was ordered to keep well on the left flank, and the Fourteenth Corps, moving by Love's Bridge, was given the right to enter and occupy Fayetteville first. The weather continued unfavorable and roads bad, but the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Corps reached Fayetteville on the 11th of March, skirmishing with WADE HAMPTON's cavalry, that covered the rear of HARDEE's retreating army, which, as usual, had crossed Cape Fear River, burning the bridge. During the march from the Pedee Gen. KILPATRICK had kept his cavalry well on the left and exposed flank. During the night of the 9th of March his three brigades were divided to picket the roads. Gen. HAMPTON detecting this rushed in at daylight and gained possession of the camp of Col. SPENCER's brigade, and the house in which Gen. KILPATRICK and Col. SPENCER had their quarters. The surprise was complete, but Gen. KILPATRICK quickly succeeded in rallying his men, on foot, in a swamp near by, and by a prompt attack, well followed up, regained his artillery, horses, camp and everything save some prisoners whom the enemy carried off, leaving their dead on the ground.

The 12th, 13th, and 14th, were passed at Fayetteville, destroying absolutely the United States arsenal and the vast amount of machinery which had formerly belonged to the old Harper's Ferry United States arsenal. Every building was knocked down and burned, and every piece of machinery utterly broken up and ruined by the First Regiment Michigan engineers, under the immediate supervision of Col. O. M. POE, Chief Engineer. Much valuable property of great use to the enemy was here destroyed or cast into the river.

WILMINGTON—CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Up to this period I had perfectly succeeded in interposing my superior army between the scattered parts of the enemy. But I was then aware that the fragments that had left Columbia under BEAUREGARD had been reinforced by CHEATHAM's corps from the West, and the garrison of Augusta, and that ample time had been given to move them to my front and flank about Raleigh. HARDEE had also succeeded in getting across Cape Fear River ahead of me, and could therefore complete the junction with the other armies of JOHNSTON and HOKE in North Carolina. And the whole, under the command of the skillful and experienced JOE JOHNSTON, made up an army superior to me in cavalry, and formidable enough in artillery and infantry to justify me in extreme caution in making the last step necessary to complete the march I had undertaken. Previous to reaching Fayetteville I had dispatched to Wilmington, from Laurel Hill Church, two of our best scouts, with intelligence of our position and my general plans. Both of these messengers reached Wilmington, and on the morning of the 12th of March the army-tug *Davidson*, Capt. AINSWORTH, reached Fayetteville from Wilmington, bringing me full intelligence of events from the outer world. On the same day this tug carried back to Gen. TERRY, at Wilmington, and Gen. SCHOFIELD, at Newbern, my dispatches, to the effect that on Wednesday, the 15th, we would move for Goldsboro, feigning on Raleigh, and ordering them to march straight for Goldsboro, which I expected to reach about the 20th. The same day the gunboat *Eolus*, Capt. YOUNG, United States Navy, also reached Fayetteville, and through her I continued to have communication with Wilmington until the day of our actual departure. While the work of destruction was going on at Fayetteville, two pontoon bridges were laid across Cape Fear River—one opposite the town, the other three miles below.

MANŒUVERING FOR POSITION.

Gen. KILPATRICK was ordered to move up the plank road to and beyond Averasboro. He was to be followed by four divisions of the left wing, with as few wagons as possible; the rest of the train, under escort of two remaining divisions of that wing, to take a shorter and more direct road to Goldsboro. In like manner Gen. HOWARD was ordered to send his trains under good escort, well to the right, toward Faison's depot and Goldsboro, and to hold four divisions light, ready to go to the aid of the left wing if attacked while in motion. The weather continued very bad, and the roads had become mere quagmire. Almost every foot of it had to be corduroyed to admit the passage of wheels. Still time was so important that punctually, according to order, the columns moved out from Cape Fear River on Wednesday, the 15th of March. I accompanied Gen. SLOCUM, who, preceded by KILPATRICK's cavalry, moved up the river or plank-road that day to Kyle's Landing, KILPATRICK skirmishing heavily with the enemy's rear guard about three miles beyond, near Taylor's Hole Creek. At Gen. KILPATRICK's request, Gen. SLOCUM sent forward a brigade of infantry to hold a line of barricades. Next morning the column advanced in the same order, and developed the enemy, with artillery, infantry and cavalry, in an intrenched position in front of the point where the road branches off toward Goldsboro through Bentonville. On an inspection of the map it was manifest that HARDEE, in retreating from Fayetteville, had halted in the narrow swampy neck between Cape Fear and South Rivers, in hopes to hold me to save time for the concentration of JOHNSTON's armies at some point in his rear, namely, Raleigh, Smithfield, or Goldsboro. HARDEE's force was estimated at twenty thousand men. It was necessary to dislodge him that we might have the use of the Goldsboro road, and also to keep up the feint on Raleigh as long as possible. Gen. SLOCUM was therefore ordered to press and carry the position, only difficult by reason of the nature of the ground, which was so soft that horses would sink everywhere, and even men could hardly make their way over the common pine barren.

THE BATTLE AT AVERASBORO.

The Twentieth Corps, Gen. WILLIAMS, had the lead, and WARD's division the advance. This was deployed, and the skirmish line developed the position of a brigade of Charleston heavy artillery armed as infantry (RHETT's,) posted across the road behind a light parapet, with a battery of guns enfilading the approach across a cleared field. Gen. WILLIAMS sent a brigade (CASE's,) by a circuit to his left that turned this line, and, by a quick charge, broke the brigade, which rapidly retreated back to a second line better built, and more strongly held. A battery of artillery (WINEGAR's,) well posted, under the immediate direction of Major REYNOLDS, chief of artillery of Twentieth Corps, did good execution on the retreating brigade, and, on advancing WARD's division over this ground, Gen. WILLIAMS captured three guns and two hundred and seventeen prisoners, of which sixty-eight were wounded, and left in a house near by with a rebel officer, four men, and five day's rations. One hundred and eight rebel dead were buried by us. As WARD's division advanced, he developed a second and a stronger line, when JACKSON's division was deployed forward on the right of WARD, and the two divisions of JEFF. C. DAVIS's (Fourteenth) corps on the left, well toward the Cape Fear. At the same time KILPATRICK, who was acting in concert with Gen. WILLIAMS, was ordered to draw back his cavalry and mass it on the extreme right, and in concert with JACKSON's right to feel forward for the Goldsboro road. He got in a brigade on the road, but it was attacked by McLAWS' rebel division furiously, and though it fought well and hard, the brigade drew back to the flank of the infantry. The whole line advanced late in the afternoon, drove the enemy well within his intrenched line, and pressed him so hard that next morning he was gone, having retreated in a miserable stormy night over the worst of roads. WARD's division of infantry followed to and through Averasboro, developing the fact that HARDEE had retreated, not on Raleigh but on Smithfield. I had the night before directed KILPATRICK to cross South River at a mill-dam to our right rear and move up on the east side toward Elevation. Gen. SLOCUM reports his aggregate loss in the affair known as that of Averasboro, at twelve officers and sixty-five men killed, and four hundred and seventy-seven wounded. We lost no prisoners. The enemy's loss can be inferred from his dead (one hundred and eight) left for us to bury. Leaving WARD's division to keep up a show of pursuit, SLOCUM's column was turned to the right, built a bridge across the swollen South River, and took the Goldsboro road, KILPATRICK crossing to the north, in the direction of Elevation, with orders to move eastward, watching that flank. In the meantime the wagon-trains and guards, as also HOWARD's column, were wallowing along the miry roads toward Bentonville and Goldsboro. The enemy's infantry, as before stated, had retreated across our front in the same direction, burning the bridges across Mill Creek. I continued with the head of SLOCUM's column, and camped the night of the 18th with him on the Goldsboro road, twenty-seven miles from Goldsboro, about five miles from Bentonville, and where the road from Clinton to Smithfield crosses the Goldsboro road. HOWARD was at Lee's store, only two miles south, and both columns had pickets three miles forward to where the two roads came together, and became common to Goldsboro.

BRILLIANT COMBINATION.

All the signs induced me to believe that the enemy would make no further opposition to our progress, and would not attempt to strike us in flank while in motion. I therefore directed HOWARD to move his right wing by the new Goldsboro road, which goes by way of Falling Creek Church. I also left SLOCUM and joined HOWARD's column, with a view to open communications with Gen. SCHOFIELD, coming up from Newbern, and TERRY, from Wilmington. I found Gen. HOWARD's column well strung out, owing to the very bad roads, and did not overtake him in person till he had reached Falling Creek Church, with one regiment forward to the cross roads near Cox's Bridge across the Neuse. I had gone from Gen. SLOCUM about six miles, when I heard artillery in his direction, but was soon made easy by one of his staff officers overtaking me, explaining that his leading division (CARLIN's) had encountered a division of rebel cavalry, (DIBBRELL's,) which he was driving easily. But soon other staff officers came up, reporting that he had developed, near Bentonville, the whole of the rebel army under Gen. JOHNSTON himself. I sent him orders to call up the two divisions guarding his wagon trains, and HAZEN's division of the Fifteenth Corps, still back near Lee's store, to fight defensively until I could draw up BLAIR's corps, then near Mount Olive Station, and with the remaining three divisions of the Fifteenth Corps come up on JOHNSTON's left rear from the direction of Cox's Bridge. In the meantime, while on the road, I received couriers from both Gens. SCHOFIELD and TERRY. The former reported himself in possession of Kinston, delayed somewhat by want of provisions, but able to march so as to make Goldsboro on the 21st; and TERRY was at or near Faison's depot. Orders were at once dispatched to SCHOFIELD to push for Goldsboro and to make dispositions to cross Little River in the direction of Smithfield as far Millard's, to Gen. TERRY to move to Cox's Bridge, lay a pontoon bridge, and establish a crossing; and to BLAIR to make a night march to Falling Creek Church; and at daylight the right wing, Gen. HOWARD, less the necessary wagon guards, was put in rapid motion on Bentonville. By subsequent reports I learned that Gen. SLOCUM's head of column had advanced from its camp of March 18, and first encountered DIBBRELL's cavalry, but soon found his progress impeded by infantry and artillery. The enemy attacked his head of column, gaining a temporary advantage, and took three guns and caissons of Gen. CARLIN's division, driving the two leading brigades back on the main body. As soon as Gen. SLOCUM realized that he had in his front the whole Confederate army, he promptly deployed the two divisions of the Fourteenth Corps, Gen. DAVIS, and rapidly brought up on their left the two divisions of the Twentieth Corps, Gen. WILLIAMS. These he arranged on the defensive, and hastily prepared a line of barricades. Gen. KILPATRICK also came up at the sound of artillery, and massed on the left. In this position the left received six distinct assaults by the combined forces of HOKE, HARDEE and CHEATHAM, under the immediate command of Gen. JOHNSTON himself, without giving an inch of ground, and doing good execution on the enemy's ranks, especially with our artillery, the enemy having little or none.

JOHNSTON OUTWITTED.

JOHNSTON had moved by night from Smithfield with great rapidity, and without unnecessary wheels, intending to overwhelm my left flank before it could be relieved by its cooperating columns. But he "reckoned without his host." I had expected just such a movement all the way from Fayetteville, and was prepared for it. During the night of the 19th, Gen. SLOCUM got up his wagon-trains, with the guard of two divisions, and HAZEN's division of the Fifteenth Corps, which reinforcement enabled him to make his position impregnable. The right wing found rebel cavalry watching its approach, but unable to offer any serious opposition until our head of column encountered a considerable body behind a barricade at the forks of the road near Bentonville, about three miles east of the battle-field of the day before. This body of cavalry was, however, quickly dislodged, and the intersection of the roads secured. On moving forward, the Fifteenth Corps, Gen. LOGAN, found that the enemy had thrown back his left flank, and had constructed a line of parapet connecting with that toward Gen. SLOCUM, in the form of a bastion, its salient on the main Goldsboro road, interposing between Gen. SLOCUM on the west and Gen. HOWARD on the east, while the flanks rested on Mill Creek, covering the road back to Smithfield. Gen. HOWARD was instructed to proceed with due caution until he had made strong connection on his left with Gen. SLOCUM. This he soon accomplished, and by 4 P. M. of the 20th a complete and strong line of battle confronted the enemy in his intrenched position, and Gen. JOHNSTON, instead of catching us in detail, was on the defensive, with Mill Creek and a single bridge in his rear. Nevertheless, we had no object to accomplish by a battle, unless at an advantage, and therefore my general instructions were to press steadily with skirmishers alone, to use artillery pretty freely on the wooded space held by the enemy, and to feel pretty strongly the flanks of his position, which were as usual covered by the endless swamps of this region of country. I also ordered all empty wagons to be sent at once to Kinston for supplies, and all other impediments to be grouped near the Neuse, south of Goldsboro, holding the real army in close contact with the enemy, ready to fight him if he ventured outside his parapets and swampy obstructions. Thus matters stood about Bentonville on the 21st of March. On the same day Gen. SCHOFIELD entered Goldsboro with little or no opposition, and Gen. TERRY had got possession of the Neuse River at Cox's Bridge, ten miles above, with a pontoon bridge laid and a brigade across, so that the three armies were in actual connection, and the great object of the campaign was accomplished.

THE BATTLE AT BENTONVILLE.

On the 21st a steady rain prevailed, during which Gen. MOWER's division of the Seventeenth Corps, on the extreme right, had worked well to the right around the enemy's flank, and had nearly reached the bridge across Mill Creek, the only line of retreat open to the enemy. Of course there was extreme danger that the enemy would turn on him all his reserves, and it might be let go his parapets to overwhelm MOWER. Accordingly I ordered at once a general attack by our skirmish line from left to right. Quite a noisy battle ensued, during which Gen. MOWER was enabled to regain his connection with his own corps by moving to his left rear. Still he had developed a weakness in the enemy's position of which advantage might have been taken; but that night the enemy retreated on Smithfield, leaving his pickets to fall into our hands, with many dead unburied, and wounded in his field hospitals. At daybreak of the 22d, pursuit was made two miles beyond Mill Creek, but checked by my order. Gen. JOHNSTON had utterly failed in his attempt, and we remained in full possession of the field of battle.

THE LOSSES.

Gen. SLOCUM reports the losses of the left wing about Bentonville at 9 officers and 145 men killed, 51 officers and 816 men wounded, and 3 officers and 223 men missing, taken prisoners by the enemy; total, 1,247. He buried on the field 167 rebel dead, and took 338 prisoners. Gen. HOWARD reports the losses of the right wing at 2 officers and 35 men killed, 12 officers and 239 men wounded, and 1 officer and 60 men missing; total, 399. He also buried 100 rebel dead, and took 1,287 prisoners. The cavalry of KILPATRICK was held in reserve, and lost but few, if any, of which I have no report as yet. Our aggregate loss at Bentonville was 1,646. I am well satisfied that the enemy lost heavily, especially during his assaults on his left wing during the afternoon of the 19th; but as I have no data save his dead and wounded left in our hands, I prefer to make no comparisons. Thus, as I have endeavored to explain, we had completed our march on the 21st, and had full possession of Goldsboro, the real "objective," with its two railroads back to the seaports of Wilmington and Beaufort, North Carolina. These were being rapidly repaired by strong working parties, directed by Col. W. W. WRIGHT, of the railroad department. A large number of supplies had already been brought forward to Kinston, to which place our wagons had been sent to receive them. I therefore directed Gen. HOWARD and the cavalry to remain at Bentonville during the 22d, to bury the dead and remove the wounded, and on the following day all the armies to move to the camps assigned them about Goldsboro, there to rest and receive the clothing and supplies of which they stood in need. In person, I went on the 22d to Cox's Bridge to meet Gen. TERRY, whom I met for the first time, and on the following day rode into Goldsboro, where I found Gen. SCHOFIELD and his army. The left wing came in during the same day and next morning, and the right wing followed on the 24th, on which day the cavalry moved to Mount Olive Station, and Gen. TERRY back to Faison's. On the 25th the Newbern Railroad was finished, and the first train of cars came in, thus giving us the means of bringing from the depot at Morehead City full supplies to the army.

THE CONFERENCE AT CITY POINT.

It was all-important that I should have an interview with the General-in-Chief, and presuming that he could not at this time leave City Point, I left Gen. SCHOFIELD in chief command, and proceeded with all expedition by rail to Morehead City, and thence by steamer to City Point, reaching Gen. GRANT's headquarters on the evening of the 27th of March. I had the good fortune to meet Gen. GRANT, the President, Gens. MEADE, ORD and others of the Army of the Potomac, and soon learned the general state of the military world, from which I had been in a great measure cut off since January. Having completed all necessary business, I reembarked on the navy steamer *Bat*, Capt. BARNES, which Admiral PORTER placed at my command, and returned via Hatteras Inlet and Newbern, reaching my own headquarters in Goldsboro during the night of the 30th. During my absence full supplies of clothing and food had been brought to camp, and all things were working well. I have thus rapidly sketched the progress of our columns from Savannah to Goldsboro, but for more minute details must refer to the reports of subordinate commanders and of staff officers, which are not yet ready, but will in due season be forwarded and filed with this report. I cannot, even with any degree of precision, recapitulate the vast amount of injury done to the enemy, or the quantity of guns and materials of war captured and destroyed. In general terms, we have traversed the country from Savannah to Goldsboro, with an average breadth of forty miles, consuming all the forage, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, cured meats, corn meal, &c. The public enemy, instead of drawing supplies from that region to feed his armies, will be compelled to send provisions from other quarters to feed the inhabitants. A map herewith, prepared by my Chief Engineer, Col. POE, with the route of the Fourth Corps and cavalry, will show at a glance the country traversed. Of course, the abandonment to us by the enemy of the whole sea-coast from Savannah to Newbern, N. C., with its forts, dock-yards, gunboats, &c., was a necessary incident to our occupation and destruction of the inland routes of travel and supply. But the real object of this march was to place this army in a position easy of supply, whence it could take an appropriate part in the Spring and Summer campaign of 1865. This was completely accomplished on March 21 by the junction of the three armies, and the occupation of Goldsboro.

COMPLIMENTS TO HIS ARMY.

In conclusion, I beg to express in the most emphatic manner my entire satisfaction with the tone and temper of the whole army. Nothing seems to dampen their energy, zeal or cheerfulness. It is impossible to conceive a march involving more labor and exposure, yet I cannot recall an instance of bad temper by the way, or hearing an expression of doubt as to our perfect success in the end. I believe that this cheerfulness and harmony of action reflects upon all concerned quite as much real honor and fame as "battles gained" or "cities won," and I therefore commend all, general, staff, officers and men, for these high qualities, in addition to the more soldierly ones of obedience to orders and the alacrity they have always manifested when danger summoned them "to the front."

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General commanding.

Maj.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, Chief of Staff, Washington City, D. C.

Characteristic Letter of Gen. Sherman—Correspondence Relative to Burning Cotton.

WHEELER TO GEN. HOWARD.

GRAHAMS, S. C., Feb. 7, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose that if the troops of your army be required to discontinue

burning the houses of our citizens, I will discontinue burning cotton.

As an earnest of the good faith in which my proposition is tendered, I leave at this place about three hundred bales of cotton unharmed, worth in New-York over a quarter of a million, and in our currency one and a-half millions. I trust my having commenced will cause you to use your influence to insure the acceptance of the proposition by your whole army.

I trust that you will not deem it improper for me to ask that you will require the troops under your command to discontinue the wanton destruction of property not necessary for their sustenance.

Respectfully, General, your obedient servant,
J. WHEELER, Major-General C. S. A.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. HOWARD, United States Army, Commanding, &c.

ANSWERED BY GEN. SHERMAN.

HEADQ'RS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, Feb. 8.

GENERAL: Yours, addressed to Gen. HOWARD, is received by me. I hope you will burn all cotton, and save us the trouble. We don't want it; and it has proven a curse to our country. All you don't burn I will.

As to private houses, occupied by peaceful families, my orders are not to molest or disturb them, and I think my orders are obeyed. Vacant houses, being of no use to anybody, I care little about, as the owners have thought them of no use to themselves. I don't want them destroyed, but do not take much care to preserve them.

I am, with respect, yours truly,
W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General commanding.

Maj.-Gen. J. WHEELER, commanding cavalry corps Confederate Army.

The New Constitution of Missouri.

The following are the principal provisions of the new Constitution of the State of Missouri, which is to be voted upon on the 6th of June:

1. The constitution, in its first sentence, recognizes our dependence as a people upon Almighty God, the Sovereign Ruler of nations, for our State Government, our liberties, and our connection with the American Union.
2. Declares Missouri a Free State forever.
3. Establishes the equality of all men before the law.
4. Prohibits legislation interfering with the personal rights of men on account of their color.
5. Asserts that all government, of right, originated from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole.
6. Affirms that the people of Missouri are a part of the American nation.
7. Declares that Missouri shall ever remain a member of the American Union.
8. Asserts the paramount allegiance of every citizen of Missouri to the Constitution and Government of the United States.
9. Excludes from the ballot-box and from office, traitors, rebels, rebel sympathizers, guerrilla marauders, bushwhackers, and their aiders and abettors.
10. In like manner, excludes Knights of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, and O. A. K.'s.
11. In like manner, excludes those who fled the State to escape the draft.
12. In like manner, excludes those who enrolled themselves as disloyal, or as Southern sympathizers, to avoid militia duty.
13. Provides for an efficient registration of voters, thereby securing the exclusion of illegal votes.
14. Removes the rule requiring treason to be proved by at least *two* witnesses, and leaves it to be proved as any other crime.
15. Invites immigration from Europe, by extending the elective franchise to those persons of foreign birth, who have, more than *one* year before an election, declared their intention, according to law, to become citizens of the United States.
16. Forbids private, local, and special legislation, which for thirty years has cursed this State, and brings the State under a uniform system of general laws.
17. Prohibits lotteries.
18. Forbids the Legislature making compensation for emancipated slaves.
19. Forbids the Legislature removing the county seat of any county, unless, at a general election, two-thirds of the voters of the county vote for it.
20. Shortens the term of office of the Governor and other State officers at the seat of Government, (after the present term,) two two years.
21. Establishes intermediate appellate courts between the Circuit Courts and the Supreme Court, without increased expense to the State.
22. Stops the creation of corporations by special acts, with enormous and dangerous powers, and requires all corporations to be formed under general laws.
23. Prohibits the creation, renewal, or extension of the charter of any bank of issue.
24. Protects the interests of the people by imposing upon stockholders individual liability for the debts of corporations; and so insures a more honest and faithful management of those institutions.
25. Secures an efficient system of common schools for the free education of the children of the State.
26. Restores to the rank and file of the militia the privilege of choosing their own company and regimental officers.
27. Removes the injustice to the masses of the people, of enormous exemptions of property from taxation.
28. Forbids the loan of the credit of the State to any company or corporation.
29. Prohibits the Legislature authorizing any county, city or town to become a stockholder in, or to loan its credit to, any company or corporation, unless with the assent of two-thirds of the qualified voters.
30. Forbids the release of the State's lien upon any railroad.
31. Gives increased facilities for its own amendment, and allows the people a direct vote upon every amendment proposed.
32. Provides for calling a convention to revise and amend the constitution, whenever the people, being authorized by law to vote upon the question, shall vote in favor of it, *and not otherwise.*

The Colored Men of Tennessee Ask for Legal Rights.

In the Tennessee Senate, on the 14th instant, Mr. PEART submitted the following petition from the colored men of East Tennessee, remarking that while he did not indorse all its contents, the main portion of it was advantageous to both the black and white men of our State. There may be a disposition by some of the young members to avoid the responsibility of acting on it, but I think it should be fairly and promptly dealt with, without any equivocation:

To the Senate and House of Representatives, assembled:

We, your humble petitioners, ask you to hear our grievances, and we believe you will. You have done such noble acts so recently, that we are induced to believe your hearts are stirred to deeds of right, justice and humanity, in abolishing slavery in this State; this you have done without our asking you. Now we ask you to extend the protection of law to us, that we may be of some use to ourselves as well as society; for all are ready to admit that without our political rights, our condition is very little better than it was before.

We have been looked upon with contempt, and deceived without any cause, and if we are to be left without the protection of law, our condition will be awful, for wicked men will feel that they will have the right to abuse us on all occasions, and we not the slightest right in law to defend ourselves. All must know that it will be great encouragement to commit crimes of injustice on us as a defenceless people; and it will have a demoralizing effect on your own people. Now, we ask you to grant us this right, and we will be no trouble to you. We will take care of our own paupers, and we will, as we are now doing, help fight your battles in the field, and let us help you fight the rebels at the ballot-box, and that will be no disgrace to the State. We are not asking social equality; it is political rights, and it is no more than what you granted to the free colored men of the State years ago, facts you all know; many of our fathers voted for men that still live in this State; and they did not think it any disgrace then, and it had no bad influence then, and how could it now in these days of revolution?

As to our loyalty, it is settled beyond all contradiction. Wherever you meet a colored man you find in him a warm and devoted friend of the United States Government.

We ask in all humility, what has the colored man done that he should be denied these rights? He has been an obedient servant for two hundred years, and has obeyed the white man in all things.

All are ready to say it would be justice, and would have good results on society generally; for just at this time it would have a good influence on these much abused people in fitting them for society, for if we have no law to protect us, we will not be encouraged to make anything, or have property; but if we can have an assurance that we will be protected, it will make us industrious and persevering in obtaining means as other men, which will have good effect on the country, now and throughout all time.

We know we have been mistreated, and the world knows it; but we have no charge against you, for the whole matter gives us our political rights, and we are your everlasting friends, and you can rely upon us in every case where our aid is needed; then politically whatever is your interest will be ours, then will we have peace throughout the entire State; for we intend to whip the rebels into peace.

We do not wish for Tennessee to be behind; you see what other States are doing, and we don't want it said of Tennessee—one of the most loyal States in the Union—to refuse to grant what other States give their colored people without asking for it. We feel confident we will obtain it, but we do desire that you give us the right, for you have done such a noble act in abolishing slavery in this State you deserve much credit for such a glorious act.

Now we ask you to give this matter a candid consideration, and when you have done that we have no fears but you will nobly respond to the call. You cannot help seeing, under our limited privileges, we have made some progress, and if we can have any show in law, we will do more to better the country generally. We claim, that by birth, this is our country, and you will find us as willing to make sacrifices as any other people. We contend we have not had a chance yet: Give us a chance and then if we do not prove to the world what we have promised, then we deserve to be branded; but not until then.

It will be said we will want to rank ourselves with the white people; not so; we ask you to pass a law, forever debarring a marriage between the two races, throughout all time.

Feeling we are addressing the most intelligent and humane body that has ever met in the Capitol of the State, we feel it unnecessary to say more. Hoping to be kindly remembered by you in your deliberations, we assure you that you and your interest and the interest of the whole State will be ever uppermost.

In our oppressed minds, we beg to subscribe ourselves your humble petitioners, calling on you to give us justice.

Mr. SMITH moved to refer it to the Committee on Freedmen, which was concurred in.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, April 24—P. M.

The weekly averages of the old Associated Local Banks of the City of New-York for the week ending Saturday last, April 22, compares as follows with the previous statement of April 15, and with the corresponding week of last year; to which we add the Sub-Treasury balances at each date:

Decrease in Loans	$1,423,203
Decrease in Specie	449,683
Increase in Deposits	3,460,237

	April 23, 1864.	April 22, 1865.	April 15, 1865.
Capital	$69,722,508	51,660,172	$51,660,172
Loans	190,2?0,723	140,300,327	141,723,730
Specie	24,868,203	17,243,279	17,693,168
Deposits	161,978,166	133,918,187	130,337,920
In Sub-Treas'ry	40,993,618	31,907,664	34,298,500

The ten National Banks now in the Clearing-House report as follows:

	April 22.	April 15.
Capital	$25,000,000	$25,000,000
Loans	64,422,668	64,764,365
Specie	1,876,809	1,810,366
Deposits	50,220,212	47,158,025

The changes in the entire or combined Bank statement, Local and National, since last Monday, are as follows:

Decrease in Loans	$1,784,900
Decrease in Specie	411,446
Increase in Deposits	6,423,454
Legal Tender:	
April 22	$57,954,937
April 15	51,061,462
Increase	6,893,475

The Bank Statement shows a further large gain of Deposits and Legal Tender Money unemployed—over six and a half millions since last Monday. The Loans are nearly two millions less. The Banks lose $400,000 and the Treasury gains $1,400,000 in Gold on the operations of the week. Of course there is continued ease in the offerings of Legal Tender Money to the Brokers, and the rates range from 6 down to 4 ℔ cent. at call.

The Stock Exchange and the Open Board of Brokers on Broad-street met at 10½ A. M., and immediately adjourned until Wednesday morning. No business was done in either Board Room, and a tacit understanding was had that Street operations during the presence of the remains of the late President, to-day and to-morrow, would be discouraged by the Brokers. After the funeral procession to the Albany train is over to-morrow afternoon, the Evening Exchange Room on Fifth-avenue will be opened again. The Gold Room was closed on Saturday afternoon until Wednesday morning.

On Wall-street, this forenoon, Gold was quoted at 149½@150, as on Saturday, and there was a further rise of ½@¾ ℔ cent. on Government Stocks. The 10-40s are wanted at 96½ for banking, as well as on speculation, and the 5-20s are being taken up at 107¾@108 ℔ cent. on the marked ease and cheapness of the Money market, and the calculation that the Bonds will rule relatively much higher after the May Dividend.

The Street sales of the Railways early in the forenoon indicated more speculation, if not higher figures, after the interruption to business is over on Wednesday next. Erie was sold 79½@¾, Michigan Southern 66½@67, New-York Central 97, and Rock Island 97 ℔ cent.

The conduct of Gen. SHERMAN created a painful sensation; one of personal regret, however, rather than political or financial distrust of the consequences likely to follow his extraordinary and untimely armistice. The condemnation of its terms is quite universal among the Brokers and Bankers of the Stock Exchange and Wall-street. There is not the slightest apprehension felt that the occurrence will be suffered by the Administration to complicate the settlement of the expiring Rebellion in the way that every loyal heart North and South would have it settled.

Messrs. EUGENE THOMSON and A. J. WILLS, of the Stock Exchange, have united as Stock and Bond Brokers, under the style of THOMSON & WILLS, No 26 Wall-street. Mr. EWELL, late of POLHEMUS & JACKSON, has joined Messrs. E. C. STEDMAN & Co. in the same business—the new firm to be STEDMAN, [illegible] No. 47 Exchange-place.

The First National Bank received, to-day, subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to the amount of $300,000.

The Great National Calamity and its Lesson.

From the Circular of Jerome, Riggs & Co.

Business of all kinds has been almost entirely suspended the past week, owing to the death by the hands of an assassin, of the late lamented President of the United States. Such an event would, under any circumstances, have created no little excitement and interruption of ordinary avocations, but in the present instance it seemed a blow at the life of the nation, in removing, in the midst of a gigantic civil war, its chief executive officer who had conducted it with safety through its perils; and whose wisdom and integrity had come to be conceded by all. The nation, conscious of its dangers, was reposing with entire confidence in his ability to carry it through all its struggles to entire unity and peace. To be deprived without a moment's warning of such a head, among a people where there are no institutions or traditions to supply the place of an eminent ruler, and for want of which confusion and anarchy might again assert their sway, was well calculated to alarm the boldest heart, and to overwhelm the nation both with grief and terror.

There was no danger, however, that such anticipations of evil would be realized. Mr. LINCOLN was a providential man without a doubt, but he had so far accomplished his work that its completion could safely be left to others. He was certainly one of the remarkable men in history. Comparatively unknown, uneducated, inexperienced, he was called upon to administer the affairs of a great nation in the most critical juncture possible in its history. Before he assumed the reins of government, one-third of the States had seceded and were already in arms against it. The North was distracted by conflicting opinions and only became united by the rebels taking the initiative and leaving it no alternative but a resort to arms. Of the progress made of the unity of sentiment, and of purpose gradually secured, it is not necessary here to speak; but in all Mr. LINCOLN took the leading part, and by his constancy, foresight, moderation, and wisdom brought every element of power at the North to his aid, and at the end of his first term presented us a more united people than had been seen since the days of WASHINGTON. Before his death a double success had been achieved, the rebellion had been crushed, and the utmost harmony and good feeling had been secured throughout all the States remaining loyal to the Union, and which had equally extended to the people of the seceded States that had returned to it.

All that is left for Mr. JOHNSON, consequently, is to carry out a policy too obvious to be disregarded. The nation was never before so strong in arms or means. It is no disparagement to Mr. LINCOLN to say that the time had come when his death was not a crowning calamity. In the great struggle the people had shown themselves to possess all the elements which form the basis of a great nationality—a well defined idea, great steadiness of purpose, and infinite fortitude under disaster—a line of order and law; in fact, whatever is best in modern civilization. His death, consequently, will not appreciably affect the great thermometers of opinion—the price of public securities, or that of gold, which is one of the most sensitive things in the world, when the currency is not convertible into coin. He was a member and an exponent of the nation, but he did not constitute its life. The power, love of unity and order which were displayed under his administration, were inherent qualities on the part of our people, and where such qualities exist, one representative has only to disappear to have his place taken by others equally fit and capable.

The violent death of Mr. LINCOLN, and the peaceable accession of his successor, was necessary to teach ourselves and the world the great lesson of our capacity for political unity over a vast domain, and our willingness to make infinite sacrifices to a great idea. This idea may be charged to be a love of territorial aggrandizement—but where the motive is only to redress a great wrong, or where territory is only to be reclaimed from nature, to plant whatever is best in our national life, certainly such ambition is anything but blameworthy. It is founded upon the most enlarged idea of which human nature is capable—of universal citizenship. The struggle, as old as humanity, is between that selfishness which breaks men up into tribes, in which a petty ambition for personal superiority can be gratified, and that lofty idea which sees that nothing great can be accomplished but through the collective energies of a people, and that subordination of the individual is the necessary condition of all great achievements. Such is the struggle which the North is now waging with the South, where society is broken up into innumerable tribes, represented by the great planters, who disdained to acknowledge any law but their own unbridled wills. To the Northerner, the Union was the object of pride and admiration. To the Southerner, his State—to which he owed the first duty. So long as such sentiments prevailed, we could expect neither concord nor union. We have heard the last of the doctrine that a part can be greater than, and give law to, the whole.

The beneficial results of the great contest are to be incalculable. We shall hereafter be regarded by foreign Powers as a nation, not as an accidental agglomeration of discordant States—a nation with objects and purposes, as well defined as those of the oldest and most stable European monarchies. That for their accomplishment, we are prepared to make the extremest sacrifices; and that no nation is capable of putting forth such power as that founded on the theory of equal rights. What we shall have gained in a financial point of view, will be equally apparent. It will be seen that our public debt rests upon the strongest possible base—the universal assent of the tax payers. Foreigners will see an element of security never before supposed to exist. The confidence of our own people is already shown by their daily contributions of millions to the support of their government.

With the consolidation of the nation, it will move forward in a career of progress unsurpassed in the past. Up to the present war, the progressive and inventive genius of our people was limited, for many causes, to one-half of our territory. Not much could be expected from a nation which blindfolded its laborers. Ignorance and poverty are necessarily allies. A new and vast field is already opened to Northern enterprise. The new works that will be constructed, will give symmetry to the system of the whole country. Intelligent industry and capital will, for the first time, be applied to the South and Southern staples, so that the product will in a few years be beyond all former precedent. In fine, the war of the rebellion was necessary to establish the moral as well as the material superiority of the United States, while the death of Mr. LINCOLN seems to have been almost equally necessary as evidence of the profound political harmony which prevails. In whatever point viewed, what has been gained will fully overbalance all the cost, either in blood or treasure. Such being the fact, as well as the conviction of our people, we cannot but anticipate the happiest results.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, No. 139 Broadway.
7-30 LOAN AGENCY.
Four Per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to check at sight.

☞ HENRY CLEWS & CO., Successors to LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, GOVERNMENT AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE U. S. "7-30 LOAN."
Commission allowed Bankers, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for resale.
All denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery.
All kinds of United States securities bought and sold.

☞ 7-30 LOAN. THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 240 Broadway, has all denominations ready for delivery.
Commission allowed to banks, brokers, insurance companies and all who buy for other parties.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 24, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last, 14 pkgs. Ashes, 29,673 bbls. Flour, 140 bbls. and 1,006 bags Corn Meal, 1917 bushels Corn 38 bushels Rye, 5,600 bushels Barley, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,502 bushels Malt, 3,323 pkgs. Provisions, and 114 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet at $8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at our quotations. Gold prices for Java, 22c.@23c.; Rio, 18c.@21c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 18½c.@21c.; and St. Domingo, 18c.@18½c., ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, at buoyant prices. Middlings, 40c.@42c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in very moderate demand, at a partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 6,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $7@$7 40; poor to choice Extra State at $7 45@$7 90, chiefly at $7 50@$7 65; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 10@$8 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$7 00	@$7 40
Extra State	7 45	@ 7 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 60	@ 9 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shp'g brands	8 10	@ 8 30
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 35	@10 00
Extra Genesee	8 00	@ 9 75
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	8 00	@11 50

Southern Flour is dull, and tending downward. Sales, since our last, 670 bbls., at $8 00@$9 75 for poor to good, and $9 80@$11 50 for good to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour continues depressed. Sales 400 bbls. Extra, at $7 85@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine, at $5 50@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal is in less demand at $5 65@$5 75 for Jersey, and $6 60 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, at to small lots, including White [illegible] Red Western (Winter) at $1 75 ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Barley Malt have been quiet and nominal. Corn is inactive yet firm. Sales since our last have been made of 15,000 bushels at $1 38@$1 40 for New and Old Yellow, and $1 42 for Mixed, ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and heavy, including Western, at 86c.@87c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 85c.@86c.; Canada at 82c.@84c.

HAY—Is in limited demand, at from $1 30@$1 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue inactive, at from 10c.@40c. for poor to very choice, ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive to-day, including Spirits Turpentine, at $2 15@2 20 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been very quiet, including Crude Whale, at $1 35@$1 40; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 10; Bleached Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm at $2 35@$2 40; Linseed at $1 22@$1 23; Lard at $1 50@$1 60 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at advanced prices. Sales have been made since our last of 5,700 bbls., in lots, at $28@$28 50, closing at $28 31¼ for New Mess; $25 50@$25 75 for 1863–4 Mess; $26 25@$26 50 for Prime Mess; $26 50 for Thin Mess, and $25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue active and buoyant, at 14½c.@15½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@19½c. for Hams; sales equal 600 pkgs. Bacon is in request; sales 525 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, at 15½c.@15½c.; Long Rib at 16c.; Short Rib at 16½c.@16½c., and Long Cut Hams at 18c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in less request to-day; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., at 16c.@18½c., the latter for very choice, ℔ ℔. Beef continues quiet, at $16@$20 for Extra Mess; $12@$16 50 for Plain Mess; sales 380 bbls. Tierce Beef rules dull and nominal. Beef Hams are inactive, to-day. Butter continues in request at 23c.@35c. for poor to choice old State, and 15c.@25c. for Western; also, 27½c.@45c. for inferior to choice new State. Cheese is in limited demand at 15c.@23c. for poor to choice, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 75,000 ℔s., at 11c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of only small lots, at $2 13@$2 14 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken only 100 tons Spelter at 4s.; also, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton on private terms. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

TITAN IRON WORKS.—HENRY STEELE & SON, Agents, Jersey City, N. J., manufacturers of PORTABLE ENGINES AND OIL-BORING MACHINERY.
A number of 10-horse engines, mounted on 12-horse boilers, ready for immediate delivery. Send for circulars, or apply as above.

SEWING-MACHINES.—ALL THE BEST SEWing-machines (new) for sale or to rent. Also machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N. J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW HORIZONTAL HIGH pressure engines, 12 inch cylinder, 30-inch stroke, complete. Apply to W. M. B. HARTLEY, No. 32 Pine-st.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—At the Marble Works, No. 109 East 72d-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEman, recently deceased, a handsome pair of bay horses, about 16 hands high, six and seven years old, sound and perfectly kind in all harness and under the saddle, prompt and stylish drivers, and fast travelers, a suitable team for a coupe, or light driving. They can be seen at the stable in West 13th-st., first door from 5th-av., opposite Dickel's riding school, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and after 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY SUPERIOR CARriage horses, six years old, sorrel, 15¾ hands high, sound, kind and stylish. Sold on account of the owner's departure for Europe. Price $1,100. Apply at stable, No. 8 East 16th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES, 15 to 16 hands high, sound and quiet. Can be tried before bought. Address Box No. 5,307 Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWERS FOR SALE, TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.
We have lists of many Water Powers, some of them extensive and unimproved, suitable for new and wealthy companies.
Vacant buildings with dams, races and wheels ready.
Paper mills, new and old.
Grist mills with tenements situated in paying localities.
Saw mills with timbered lands.
Also a splendid power on navigation near the city, to lease in parcels of any amount desired. Engineers sent out to measure streams and make plans when required.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, 170 Broadway, N. York.

FINE WATER POWER FOR SALE.
In a beautiful rocky glen, near Plainfield, N. J., within easy and rapid railroad communication with the city from the foot of Liberty-st.
Has a good sized factory building, with a never-failing stream of water, and a fall of thirty-one feet.
For particulars inquire at the Water Wheel Office of TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE, AND REWARD OF £50 STERLING.
WILLIAM GIBBONS, mariner, son of the late John Gibbons, Lieutenant-Adjutant of the Royal Perthshire Militia, and residing in Perth, Scotland, is hereby requested to place himself in communication with the subscribers, he having lately become entitled to considerable property by the death of a relation, for whose estate they are agents.
The said Wm. Gibbons joined the ship *Free Trader*, of Glasgow, (Capt. Webb,) at the port of Glasgow, whence she sailed on or about the 4th of February, 1852, for Singapore and Penang. He left said vessel at Singapore, and has not since been heard of, but it is understood to have sailed from that port in some other ship. The subscribers are authorized to pay a reward of £50 sterling to any one giving such information as will enable them to trace out the said Wm. Gibbons, or to prove his death.
DONALD & SPENCE, Writers, Glasgow, N. B.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Hebrew Benevolent Society and Orphan Asylum, held on the 23d of April, 1865, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, The Hebrew Benevolent Society and Orphan Asylum representing the Jewish community at large of the city of New-York and its vicinity, deeply realizing the untimely death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, our late venerated and beloved President, deem it proper to place on record their estimate of the character and services of the illustrious deceased; therefore be it
Resolved, That we most fervently join in the profound grief and sorrow manifested by the nation at large at the great calamity which has befallen our beloved country.
Resolved, That in ABRAHAM LINCOLN we recognize a Chief Magistrate who, in all his measures, was governed by the purest motives of patriotism, by the noblest principles of humanity, with the single purpose of serving well his country and his fellow-citizens, and of preserving the unity of a country destined to be the great asylum for the oppressed and persecuted of all lands.
Resolved, That we appreciate in ABRAHAM LINCOLN a man who, in his private capacity, was distinguished by kindheartedness, humility and all other virtues that adorn society and command the respect and affection of all good men.
Resolved, That the orphans under charge of this society, and the members thereof, wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.
Resolved, That the President and Directors of this society participate in the funeral procession to be held on Tuesday, the 25th inst.
Resolved, That the above preamble and resolutions be published in the *Herald, N. Y. Times, Tribune, World, Staats Zeitung, Jewish Messenger* and *Jewish Record*, and appended to the annual report of this society for the fiscal year just past.
PH. FRANKENHEIMER, PHILIP SPIER, M. MAYER, I. S. SOLOMON, L. PHILLIPS, Committee.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 of this and the adjacent counties, will meet on TUESDAY, (this day,) at No. 1 City Hall Place at 12 o'clock M. precisely, in full uniform with the usual badge of mourning, to pay the last tribute of respect to the lamented Chief Magistrate of our country, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a place having been assigned us by authority to see the mournful procession. By order
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen., ABRM. DALLY, Col.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjt.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Mayor, the several Marine Offices of this city will be closed for the transaction of business at one P. M. to-day and eleven A. M. to-morrow, to continue closed the remainder of each day, to enable their officers and employes to participate in the funeral honors to the remains of the late Chief Magistrate of the nation.
By order, G. S. STAGG, Clerk of the Board.
April 24th, 1865.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 22, 1865.
NO BUSINESS WILL BE TRANSACTED at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th inst., after half past 11 A. M., in order that the officers, clerks, and other employes may attend the funeral obsequies of the late President of the United States.
JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer United States.

THOSE HAVING RELATIVES OR FRIENDS interred in the burying-ground on Forsyth-street, near Houston, owned by the First Presbyterian Church, are informed that the trustees of said church are about to remove the remains therefrom, and are hereby invited to cooperate with the trustees in such removal.
HENRY M. TABER, Treasurer, No. 150 Pearl-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFteen Trustees of the NEW-YORK SOCIETY LIBRARY will be held at the Library Building in University-place, on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April, 1865, between the hours of 3 and 10 o'clock, P. M., and the annual meeting of the shareholders will be held on the same day, and at the same place, at 7 o'clock P. M.
W. J. HOPPIN, Secretary.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, April 24, 1865.
THE OFFICERS OF THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE, now in New-York and vicinity, are requested to meet at the Custom-house, at 10 A. M. TO-MORROW, April 25, for the purpose of organizing to attend the funeral of our late President.

MANHATTAN ARMS CO., Newark, N. J.—Our Colt Model Navy Pistol is of best material and wrought throughout. Parts interchangeable. Every Pistol warranted one year. Best Pistol made for army officers, being 4 oz. lighter than any Pistol using Government cartridges.

WE HAVE THIS DAY OPENED A BRANCH office at No. 21 Cliff-st., New-York, and shall be prepared to execute promptly orders for every description of bars, boiler, plate, angle, and T iron, light rail, &c. MORRIS, WHEELER & CO., Philadelphia.
Address No. 21 Cliff-st., New-York, or No. 1,608 Market-st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Wardwell's National Writing Fluid," and "Keys' American Union Ink." No sediment, flow freely, and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by WARDWELL & REEVES, successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2?3 Washington-st., near Reade.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEMENTOES AND memorials, pins, badges, portraits, busts, etc. Parties desiring to make collections (one each) to keep or send to Europe, are requested to leave orders in time, at TOWNSEND'S, No. 951 Broadway.

COMPLETE YOUR SETS.—BACK NUMbers of HARPER'S and ATLANTIC, 15 cents per number. MORGAN'S and RICHARDSON'S EXPOSÉ OF FREEMASONRY. Price 50 cents each at CHAS. A. MILLER'S, No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE PROCESSION.—THOSE WISHING EXcellent seats and a splendid view, can find the same by paying $10 each. At No. 165 West 34th-st., two doors from 7th-av.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH, therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use FOWLER'S Essence of Life, No. 64 Franklin-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

FLOUR. 1,000 BARRELS CHOICE OHIO—ONE BRAND. Suitable for South American trade. For sale by HENRY W. SMITH, No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR. 600 BARRELS CHOICE MICHIGAN, from white or amber wheat. For sale by HENRY W. SMITH, No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR. For South American or West Indies trade, in lots of 100 to 2,000 barrels, of one brand, for sale by HENRY W. SMITH, No. 9 South-st.

FLOUR. ILLINOIS, SOUTHERN OHIO, MICHIGAN, INDIANA, IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA. For sale by HENRY W. SMITH, No. 9 South-st.

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW'S, NOS. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray, and there he will find teas, coffees, fish, flour, and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One price house.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO., is this day dissolved.
C. H. MARSHALL, CHARLES LAMSON, C. H. MARSHALL, Jr.
APRIL 8, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in the shipping and commission business, under the name of C. H. MARSHALL & CO.
CHARLES LAMSON, CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Jr.
APRIL 8, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name and style of J. D. BATES & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. D. BATES is authorized to sign in liquidation.
J. D. BATES, B. H. GROSVENOR, G. M. CAPRON.
The undersigned will continue the business under the same name, firm and style until May 1, at No. 16 Cortlandt-st., after that date at No. 60 John-st.
J. D. BATES. G. M. CAPRON.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, (formerly owned by the late Major William Jones,) situated in the town of Oyster Bay, north side of Long Island, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor. It is within two hours' ride of the City of New-York, by Long Island Railroad and Syosset Branch Road, which is now being graded to within ten minutes drive of the house, and also by steamboat, eight months of the year. The mansion house is built of wood, with white oak frame, a substantial and fine-looking building, large and commodious, with every convenience, and in perfect order. It is beautifully situated in the centre of a large lawn, extending down to the water, and is surrounded with large fine ornamental trees. The grounds consist of 18 acres of choice land, under a high state of cultivation, and abounding in fruit of all kinds. The outbuildings are two cottage-houses, a large stable and carriage-house, wood house, tool-house, ice house, (filled,) bathing and boat-house, all in complete order, besides two graperies, (each one hundred feet long,) filled with choice fruit, and heated with hot water pipes. There are two wells of excellent water and a living spring upon the premises. There is a fine beach for bathing, and unsurpassed advantages for boating, gunning, fishing, &c. If not disposed of by 1st day of June next, it will then be sold at auction on the place, at 12 o'clock noon, to the highest bidder. For any particulars apply to J. L. H. WILLARD, Nos. 31 and 33 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT, in the District of Columbia, adjoining the Soldiers' Home, affording, from its great elevation, fine views, not only of Washington City and the intervening country, but of the Potomac River and the country beyond. The dwelling-house is large, handsome and convenient, having (besides a dry cellar) three stories, each with four good rooms, and the second and third having also a small room over the entrance hall. Near the dining-room is a pantry, and over it a bath-room, which, as well as the kitchen, (a separate building,) is supplied with water from a tank and cistern. There are in convenient locations a summer-house, with an ice-house under it; smoke-house, manager's house, (with seven rooms,) and a carriage-house and stable, supplied with water through pipes from a good well. The buildings have all been erected within eight years, and the grounds are handsomely improved. Of the tract, which contains about 74 acres, some 30, near the house, are in groves, lawns, orchards and gardens; about 30 acres more are in fields for cultivation, and the remainder is woodland, lying beautifully. Fine building sites are in several parts of the tract, and it is very susceptible of division.
For further information, apply to Conway Robinson, on the premises, George Mattingly, Washington City, Edmund Randolph Robinson, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or the undersigned, No. 1,319 Spruce-st., Philadelphia.
MONCURE ROBINSON.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Or would let to a suitable tenant, located on the Hudson River, at Staatsburgh, ten miles north of Poughkeepsie, near railroad depot, consisting of 34 acres, well fenced, stocked with all kinds of fruit trees in full bearing, with forest and evergreen trees in abundance; house contains 12 rooms; carriage house, gate-house, barns, sheds, ice-house and other buildings, are all first-class and recently built. It will be sold with furniture in house, horses, carriages, &c., &c.; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of JOHN T. BANKER, Esq., Cashier Hanover Bank, or WM. MALLORY, on the premises.

CORNWALL.—TO LET, FOR FOUR MONTHS from the 1st June, a furnished house, twenty minutes' ride from the landing, with twelve rooms, large hall and kitchen, surrounded by fruit and shade trees; there is a good garden, planted, a stable, and use of and pasture for a good cow; the house stands upon high ground, commanding a beautiful view, and is in every way a healthy and desirable residence.
There is another equally desirable place adjoining, to be rented. Inquire of T. T. MERWIN, No. 63 William-st., New-York, JAMES M. BARRETT, No. 23 Murray-st., New-York, or of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, New-York.

COUNTRY STORE AND DWELLING, with a well-established business, for sale at Westfield, N. J., 20 miles from New-York, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Said business has been established more than fifty years, and is now in a flourishing condition, and is offered for sale only on account of the proprietor's ill health. Stock consists of a general assortment of dry goods, groceries, hardware, crockery, boots and shoes, and goods usually kept in country stores. Said store and dwelling is large, conveniently arranged, and located in the most central part of the village a quarter of a mile from the railroad depot. For further particulars, inquire of, or address on the premises.
C. H. MOREHOUSE.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, ABOUT HALF A MILE from the New-Haven Railroad depot, a farm of nearly 100 acres, well watered, and with a fine piece of woodland. The house is large and commodious, with hot and cold water, bath, &c.; carriage house, stable, barns and grapery in good order. The garden well stocked with fruit. The furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. For particulars apply to AUGUSTUS WIGGIN, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE THREE-STOry brick house and grounds No. 108 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.; house 25 by 45 and alley-way; lot 31 by about 200; rear fronting on Morris-av.; the grounds are well laid out, containing 35 fruit trees, grape vines, currant and gooseberry bushes, &c. It is within two minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad depot; the Orange horse cars pass in front every few minutes. For further particulars inquire of DAVID R. GARNISS, No. 19 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, or on the premises.

CORNWALL PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION—Consisting of one acre of choice land, well stocked with fruit of almost all varieties, a nice dwelling-house, barn and other out-buildings. Sale will be at the hotel of B. L. Moor, in the Village of Canterbury, on THURSDAY, the 27th of April, at 3 o'clock. Location fine. Terms easy. Title good. For particulars address JAMES ENSLIE, Cornwall.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A cottage house, barn, and outhouses, with two or three acres of land, No. 421 Broad-st., next to Dr. Magie's residence, surrounded with shrubbery, and a garden stocked with fruit, pleasant neighborhood, with a male and female school within two minutes' walk; to be sold very cheap, if applied for immediately, as the owner is going to leave the city. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ORANGE, HALF MILE from depot, a pleasant cottage house with five acres of ground and outbuildings, 2½ acres more in the rear if desired; an excellent neighborhood, on slope of Orange Mountain; price $11,500. Apply to HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., before 11 A. M., or at No. 48 Main-st., Orange, from 1 to 6 P. M.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE—AT ROSLYN, L. I., Twenty miles from Brooklyn by railroad. A desirable farm and residence; about thirty acres under good cultivation, and abundantly and completely fruited. This is near the railroad depot, and is offered at a bargain. Price $4,600. $2,000 can remain if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—Ship or lumber yard, on East River, corner of North 2d-st., Brooklyn.
Large storage warehouse, with fine water front on East River.
Lots on Newtown Creek, suitable for factories.
Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 69 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE HOUSES—one on 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; one on 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., and one on 47th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to W. LITTMAN, No. 87½ 8th-av., between 6 and 8½ o'clock A. M., or at No. 102 Broadway, between 12½ and 1½ o'clock, Room No. 8.

CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE MARKET.—The extra-sized two-story attic, basement and sub-cellar house, No. 225 West 4th-st., 25x45x100, will be sold, with gas fixtures, oil-cloths, matting, parlor and stair carpets, mirrors, curtains, shades, &c. New last August; $6,000 may remain at 6 per cent. Apply to H. MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st. No bill.

FOR SALE.—WHOEVER WANTS A BEAUTIful country residence near Newburgh on the Hudson, replete with everything desirable for a gentleman's family, at a moderate cost, will please inquire of CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 100 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome residence, with eight acres of ground, buildings nearly new, and in good order; fine garden, fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to A. T. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—EIGHT OF THE NEATEST AND best built cottages in Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, and within two blocks of the cars to all the ferries. Price $5,000. Apply to H. R. FLETCHER, corner 4th-av. and 17th-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—AT CHERRY HILL, N. J., ELEVEN miles by rail, a large cottage with modern improvements, and about 2½ acres of ground; garden and lawn, beautifully laid out. Inquire of P. E. ROBERT, No. 67 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME THREE-STORY frame house, lately built, in first-class order, well located, five minutes' walk from Harlem Bridge; water and gas; immediate possession may be had. Apply at No. 170 East 10th-st., between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, A large and convenient house, containing 14 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; if not sold soon will be to let for the Summer, furnished. Address Box No. 59 Orange Post-office.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000; a desirable residence uptown; well situated, in a very respectable neighborhood; being a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in good order, with all modern improvements. Inquire of WM. P. LYON, No. 531 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house No. 510 West 42d-st., modern improvements; immediate possession. Price $8,600. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 6½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH FURNITURE, IN 10TH-ST., near 5th-av., a first-class English basement house; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHURCH BUILDING ON 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars, apply to THOS. F. FRANK, No. 875 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 19 EAST 35TH-ST., A FIRST-class house built regardless of cost, heated by steam. Inquire on the premises.

MARBLE MANTELS.
A large stock always on hand at LOWER PRICES than any other establishment in the city.
A. KLABER'S MANTEL WORKS, No. 153 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Cut this out.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.
The above committee will meet at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 23d-sts., THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, for the purpose of participating in the funeral obsequies of our late lamented President. All ex-members of the committee, and all Union District Associations, are specially invited to attend and form in procession from that place, at the time above mentioned.
JAMES KELLY, Chairman.
HENRY H. HURLAT, CHARLES H. HALL, Secretaries.
JNO. D. WHITE, Chairman Special Committee.

TO LET.

TO LET—STEAM POWER, STORES AND LOFTS close to the great business centre of Broadway and Canal sts., one to twenty horse of the steadiest kind. Rates reasonable. Inquire of P. J. INSLEE, Office No. 107 Walker-st.

TO LET—HAZLEWOOD COTTAGE, LUZERNE, Warren County, N. Y., twenty miles from Saratoga, ten miles from Lake George, well known, furnished throughout, situate on the borders of the romantic lake of Luzerne, in the most beautiful scenery of the State, including grounds, say three acres; shrubbery, boat-house, &c.; contains six bedrooms, parlor, saloon, dining-room and piazza, two kitchens; price for the season of six months, $350; also, ice-house, filled, wood prepared for use, garden planted, hot-bed, &c.
Also, Hope Cottage adjoining, furnished, contains four bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and piazza; suitable for a small family; price $150.
Also, two parlors, with two, three, or four bedrooms attached to each; price for each suite, say $150, for the season; first-class board at the adjoining boarding-house (Wilcox) at $8 per week; none but first-class need apply. Refer to WM. R. Mead, No. 47 Water-st., O. H. J. Bowdoin, Esq., No. 23 William-st., or by letter to B. C. BUTLER, on the premises.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
6 large light and airy floors.
3 lofts.
2 lofts.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

A GENTLEMAN'S MANSION AND GROUNDS TO LEASE, LOCATED NEAR THE OCEAN.—A gentleman having a country seat of great beauty and value, proposes to lease the same to a private family, for three years, together with the furniture therein contained. It is located near and in full view of the ocean, 25 miles from New-York, and very easy of access by steamer or railroad. For further and full particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES TO RENT—TWO brick houses, 24 and 27 Canton-st., fronting City Park; rent, $600. Also, second and third floors of 25 Canton-st.; rent, $325. Above have every convenience. Agent will be at houses from 11 to 1 o'clock. Also, four new brick houses, 804 to 810 Pacific-st., east of Washington-av.; rent, $450. Agent will be at houses from 4 to 6. Apply at No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York, up stairs, office No. 1, to Mr. HALL.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only; the first-class three-story brick house, three rooms deep, No. 120 West 11th-st., in superior order, with all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. For card of admission, at from 1 to 3 P. M., apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 237 West 11th-st., before 10 A. M., or after 6 P. M. to 7½; or at No. 101 Water-st. between 12 M. and 3 P. M. Rent $1,200.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED HOUSE, 11 rooms, carriage-house, with 1½ acres of ground, situated at Orienta, just one hours' ride from the city, on New-Haven Railroad; location healthy and in a first-rate neighborhood. For further information inquire of HALSTED & STILES, No. 52 Murray-st., or S. HALSTED, near the premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER, OR for sale, a valuable country seat on the west bank of the Hudson, 2½ miles south of Newburgh; extensive pleasure grounds, and a gravel beach of one mile. The views are superb, taking in both shores of Newburgh Bay. Apply to P. A. VERPLANCK, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper cell (nine feet diameter), 23 stillions or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF THREE LARGE WINDOWS on first floor in marble building No. 627 Broadway. They will be let singly or en suite; room is carpeted, easy chairs, &c. Also, three on second floor; every accommodation for viewing the funeral procession on Tuesday, of our beloved President. Apply to P. MORAND, Photographer, No. 1, top floor.

TO RENT—ON STATEN ISLAND, FOR THE Summer or a year, a small, nicely furnished house, near the second landing, Stapleton, with a stable and garden attached; pleasantly situated with a view of the bay and Long Island. Apply to R. H. ALLEN, No. 191 Water-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT CRAWFORD, New-Jersey, on the Central Railroad, one hour from the city, a cottage with 6 rooms and 1 or more acres of land. Rent, $250. Apply to N. O. FOSTER, No. 197 Broadway.

TO LET—IN RYE, FURNISHED, A FIRST-class residence, for the Summer or year; 9 rooms, fruit in abundance, stables, carriage-house, and 10 minutes' from depot. Apply to W. C. ORSBORNE, No. 160 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES IN THE new white marble building, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, now ready for occupancy, on the fourth floor; rent $150 to $350 per annum. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT 230 THIRD AV., THREE FLOORS, each of 8 rooms, to select small families; the selection will be made on Wednesday next. FOR SALE—An original oil painting on canvas of Abraham Lincoln, in mourning frame, three years old. Price $1,000.

OFFICES AND BASEMENT STORES TO LET.—New, light, and well ventilated, worth $15 to $2,500 per annum, in No. 23 Broadway; also, basement and several offices in No. 17 Broadway.
P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 23 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN 42D-ST., OPPOSITE the Reservoir, between 5th and 6th avs., a first class four-story brown-stone house, elegantly and completely furnished; rent $300 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, A LARGE FIRST-class first floor office on Broadway, below Maiden-lane; rent $4,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PART OF BASEMENT OFFICE, NO. 14 Pine-st. to let; also a furnished brown-stone house, finely located in 45th-st. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—WELL FURNISHED, A LARGE brown-stone first-class house on Brooklyn Heights, [illegible] Brooklyn Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO HIRE—To a responsible person who will take immediate possession, the owner having made unexpected arrangements to leave the city. Address, with full name and residence, H. D., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at Cornwall, N. Y., a pleasant cottage with seven rooms, delightfully situated, commanding magnificent river and mountain views. Apply to Rev. L. P. LEDOUX, Cornwall, or No. 33 West 9th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 9TH-ST., between the 5th and 6th avs.; brown-stone front and elegantly furnished; will be let from about the 10th of May, 1865, to the 1st of May, 1866, to a small private family only. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 32 Pine-st.

TO RENT—PART OF AN ELIGIBLE CORNER store on Murray-st. A prominent location for a steamship or transportation office, insurance or other agency. For particulars address Box No. 3,371 Post-office.

OFFICES TO LEASE—ON FIRST AND THIRD floors of No. 80 Cedar-st.; arranged to suit, singly or together; desirable for banking, insurance and companies; between Broadway and the Post-office.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED PARLORS, with bedrooms attached, to gentlemen only, without board. Also, two rooms on fourth floor. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 38 St. Mark's-place.

TWO GOOD WINDOWS AND BALCONY, 21 feet long, to let to view the funeral obsequies on TUESDAY. Price $50. No. 858 Broadway, near Union square.

YONKERS.—A NUMBER OF FURNISHED houses to let, and two unfurnished, at $300 and $1,200 per year. Also, places of all descriptions, at prices to suit, for sale. JAMES YOUMANS, Agent, Yonkers.

TO LET OR LEASE—NOS. 141 AND 143 WEST 35th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., suitable for manufacturing or stable purposes. For particulars apply to WM. D. ANDREWS & BRO., No. 414 Water-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, PIER No. 2 North River. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO RENT—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, at Irvington, an elegant place, principally furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—ROOMS WITH WATER-POWER, AT Paterson, N. J. Inquire of WM. INGLIS, No. 7 Mulberry-st., Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—A FRONT BASEMENT IN HAMMOND-st., for an office. Inquire of C. C. CROWELL, No. 141 Broadway.

FUNERAL PROCESSION—WINDOWS TO let, "Everett Rooms," Broadway and 24th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR to let from May 1 to Dec. 1, at No. 17 West 27th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

A WIDOW LADY, WITHOUT CHILDREN, of quiet habits, wishes to rent apartments in a house of some respectable private family, that has more room than they wish to occupy; rent punctually paid, and as often as required. Address E. W., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A STORE ADAPTED TO THE wholesale drug business; East River side preferred; a well established concern desiring to relinquish business may hear of a purchaser. Address A. T. CHUR, No. 43 Cliff-st.

PART OF OR A WHOLE HOUSE WANTED, in or adjacent to this city, by a family of three; good and desirable neighborhood and house requisite. Rent $300 to $700. Address S. S., No. 303 Duane-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS WITH private table if desired, can be obtained in a first-class house centrally located, near Broadway, by a party of gentlemen, or family of grown persons. Also, furnished rooms for gentlemen with or without board. Address Box No. 3,363 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON THE New-Haven Road, 20 miles from the city, at a farm house, by furnishing their own room; terms moderate. Apply immediately by letter to J. B., New Rochelle, Westchester.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED with board, in suites or separately, from 1st of May, to single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; house first-class; family private. No. 30 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.; unexceptionable reference.

A MEDIUM-SIZED FURNISHED ROOM to let, to one or two gentlemen, without board. Apply at No. 174 West 84th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 25, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR Cents.
To Mail Subscribers per annum..........$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
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Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

☞ There will be no Evening Edition issued from this office to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The occupation of Macon by Gen. WILSON took place on or before the 20th instant. Among the notable men captured were HOWELL COBB and Gen. GUSTAVUS W. SMITH. These men at once claimed the benefit of the armistice, made by Gen. SHERMAN with JOE JOHNSTON, and Gen. SHERMAN answered Gen. WILSON'S inquiry for instructions thus: "To draw out of Macon, and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice."

Secretary STANTON announces that the War Department has information that the assassination of our lamented President was planned, and the details organized in Canada, and that one of the murderers, who made the attempt upon Mr. SEWARD is believed to have been one of the St. Albans robbers. Should these facts be established upon competent proof, the result will surprise no one.

Yesterday morning the Surgeon-General reported that Mr. SEWARD was stronger and free from pain; FREDERICK SEWARD passed a quiet night. Last evening the surgeon reported that Mr. SEWARD sat up several hours during the day, and that FREDERICK was stronger and more conscious than at any time since the act.

President JOHNSON has issued a proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 25th of May, as a day of humiliation and mourning, in honor of the memory of the late President LINCOLN. He recommends the usual religious ceremonies, suspension of business, and other appropriate marks of respect.

The official report of Gen. SHERMAN'S operations from the time he left Savannah to the 15th of April, printed on another page, will be read with great interest.

The telegraph reports that KIRBY SMITH is disbanding his rebel forces, and the men are returning to their homes.

There is a report from New-Orleans that JEFF. DAVIS crossed the Mississippi on Sunday, the 16th inst., under cover of a force of Texan cavalry which had been hovering around a point called Tinker's Bend. There is so much uncertainty concerning the movements of the arch-rebel, that little dependence can be placed upon the rumors concerning him. It does not seem probable that he could have made his way to the Mississippi in so short a period.

There are vague reports in the Army of the Potomac of the murder of some of our soldiers in various parts of the neighboring country, but they are, thus far, unconfirmed rumors. To ascertain the truth, however, and prevent such outrages, a squadron of cavalry has been sent out to scour the country, and bring in no prisoners who are found with arms in their hands, whether claiming to be paroled or not.

Gen. STONEMAN did one act of justice at Salisbury in burning the prison pen in which so many of our poor boys suffered the "tender mercies" of the rebels. He found a few living skeletons there, most of whom died on their way to Knoxville.

An interesting feature at the War Department yesterday was the presentation of a large number of rebel battle-flags recently captured. Each flag was presented by the captor, and each man was personally thanked by the Secretary of War.

The Army of the Potomac still remains in the neighborhood of Burkesville Junction, and no further change will be made in its disposition until official news is received from SHERMAN. No troops from this army have gone toward him.

About 4,000 paroled men of LEE'S army were started for the South from Fortress Monroe, on Saturday, in government transports. They will be landed at Savannah, Mobile and New-Orleans.

Thirteen hundred exchanged Union prisoners from the camp near Vicksburgh, arrived yesterday at Cairo.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Bremen* and the *City of Washington* at this port yesterday, we have European advices to the 13th inst. The news of Gen. GRANT'S forward movement had been received in England, and caused a slight advance in American Securities, and a corresponding depression in the Confederate Loan. The epidemic in Russia was abating. The Melbourne authorities had ordered the *Shenandoah* to leave that port at the earliest date. It is reported that the *Tallahassee*, which had arrived at Liverpool, had been renamed the *Amelia*, and that her cruising days were over.

GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary HARLAN (of the Interior Department) yesterday offered his resignation, but President JOHNSON declined to accept it, and it was withdrawn. All rumors about changes in the Cabinet are idle; the President has no intention, nor indeed any desire to make changes. Especially with reference to Mr. SEWARD, he is most anxious for his recovery and the benefit of his counsels.

The bill amending the law authorizing soldiers to vote, which passed the Senate of New-York, provides that the soldiers in time of war may vote in the field, appointing their own Inspectors of election, who shall make duplicate returns to the Governor and the Secretary of State. No sold or shall vote until after having made oath that he is entitled to exercise the elective franchise under the requirements of the constitution.

News from Matamoras to the 8th inst. states that CORTINAS and MURRA have but about three hundred men, and that MEJIA had sent an Imperialist force against them. It was expected that the Liberals would soon make an attack upon Matamoras.

The steamer *Blackstone*, from Savannah, arrived yesterday, brings us important details of Southern news, with details of the capture of Selma, the occupation of Montgomery, &c., and the state of feeling throughout Georgia, which is not particularly favorable to the dying rebellion.

A delegation of loyal men from the South called on President JOHNSON yesterday. Every State was represented. The President's remarks were of the same tenor as those to other delegations, with perhaps a shade more severity on the great crime of rebellion.

The sales of seven-thirties yesterday were over four and a quarter millions, and the subscribers for $50 and $100 sums were very nearly four thousand.

Capt. LOWE, two mates and five seamen of the bark *Louise*, from New-York, were drowned on the 20th of March, by a boat capsizing on the bar at the mouth of the Rio Grande River.

LOCAL NEWS.

The remains of President LINCOLN arrived at Jersey City shortly after 10 o'clock yesterday morning, where they were received by Secretary of State DEPEW, Mayor GUNTHER and the Common Council of New-York, and placed on board the ferry-boat *Jersey City*, which conveyed them to the foot of Desbrosses-street; thence they were escorted by the Seventh Regiment to the City Hall. About 1:30 P. M. the public were admitted to view the body, which was placed beneath a canopy extending from the door of the Governor's room to the top of the stairway. In the Governor's room were assembled Gens. Dix, Hunter, Van Vliet, Peck, Burnside, McCullum and Townsend, and Admirals Paulding, Breese and Davis, with many other distinguished naval and military officers. Immense crowds assembled in the Park and adjoining streets at an early hour in the morning, and many waited patiently until midnight to obtain an opportunity of viewing the remains, the throng increasing rather than diminishing, until an early hour in the morning. The business houses in the lower part of the city were generally closed. The body will remain on view until noon to-day. The procession will move from the Hall at 1 o'clock precisely. The demonstration in Union-square has been postponed from 10 A. M. to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Last week's sales of the national 7 30 Loan were as follows: Monday, $2,625,700; Tuesday, $2,701,300; Wednesday, (a close holiday,) none; Thursday, $3,062,300; Friday, $3,743,500; Saturday, $4,110,900, making the aggregate for the week, $15,270,700, or a daily average of $3,054,140, as against the daily average of $3,655,208 week ending April 15, and $2,612,453 the week ending April 8. It will be noticed that Saturday's sales were, by all odds, the heaviest single day's business reported since the financial panic early in March—a circumstance clearly indicative of the implicit and unyielding confidence of the people in the government; or, virtually, in their own self-reliance, loyalty and honest intentions. The orders for the $50 and $100 notes of the loan during the past week averaged $1,978 a day. The demand for the national gold-bearing bonds, yesterday, was quite brisk, and on the business informally transacted, prices of the 5-20s and 10-40s improved ⅛@¼ ℔ cent, with a materially reduced supply available.

During the past week, 493 deaths occurred in this city—124 men, 101 women, 147 boys and 126 girls—an increase of 65 on the mortality of the previous week, and of 52 on that of the corresponding week of last year. Of the deceased, 231 were children under 6 years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption, 84; inflammation of the lungs, 33; croup, 22; typhus fever, 16; small-pox, 14.

At the Live Stock Markets yesterday the supply was not very large, but sales were dull and prices of all kinds of animals ranged from 1c.@2c. ℔ lb. below the rates a week ago. Beef cattle sold at 22c.@23c. ℔ lb., net or dressed weight, for the very best; 17c.@20c. for medium to good, and down to 15c.@13c. for poor animals. Sheep 11c. @12½c. ℔ lb., live weight, for good. Veals 8c.@12c. ℔ lb., live weight, according to quality. Live Hogs, 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb., live weight.

CLAUS SCHOENMACHER was stabbed in the abdomen and probably mortally wounded, at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, at the intersection of Frankfort and William streets. EMANUEL DOMIN, who is alleged to have committed the assault, was apprehended.

Among the persons who were arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct, were THEODORE ALLEN and JOHN ALLEN, noted Eighth Ward politicians, and JOSEPH COBURN, pugilist. The three were detained in the Eighth Ward Police Station last night.

The light-fingered gentry were quite busy among the multitude at the City Hall, yesterday, and many of their number were arrested by our detective policemen.

A light business was transacted yesterday in Produce and Merchandise, at irregular prices. Flour was cheaper; Pork, dearer. Freights were quite dull.

All the commercial centres will remain closed through this day, and wholesale business will be generally suspended in the city.

Sherman's Scheme of Peace and our Great Calamity.

They can hardly be judicious friends of Gen. SHERMAN who seek to show that but for the great calamity under which the whole nation is weighed down, his scheme of pacification would have been justified, or, at least, criticised with tenderness. One open apologist says of the terms which JOHNSTON exacted from his antagonist: "No man in his senses can expect the North to feel as it would if this appalling crime had not been committed. We have passed into a new era." We do not know that a proposition more at variance than this with actual facts could have been advanced. "The North"—all of it, at least, that has shown a clean and loyal record throughout this war—feels, in regard to the terms of Gen. SHERMAN'S peace plan, precisely "as it would if this appalling crime had not been committed." Nay, we do not see how even those whose loyalty has occasionally been open to question, or who have been all along suspiciously neutral in this war, can honestly hold, that the political situation is in one degree altered by the assassination. For, we are compelled to remember, that since that calamity overtook us, the very organs which now demand consideration for SHERMAN'S ignorance of actual events at the seat of government, have been the loudest in their protestations against attaching political significance to the murder of President LINCOLN. Only three days ago, the journal which now teaches us that "we have passed into a new era," ransacked several volumes of ancient and modern history to illustrate the fact that no temporary calamity, however appalling, could shake the faith of the American people in their purpose of maintaining self-government and free institutions. It compared their steadfastness and self-possession in the extreme crisis of danger to the immovable firmness of NAPOLEON, as pictured by THIERS—facing an enemy overpowering in numbers in the heart of a great campaign. So far from holding, then, that by President LINCOLN'S death, we had "passed into a new era," it urged the doubting and the timorous to remember, that "neither the fell spirit of slavery nor the revengeful blaze of feelings wrought to madness," had anything to do with the murder; but that it was simply the fruit of a horrid individual ambition. How a crime thus characterized has introduced us to a new era, it will be desirable to learn, at least before we fall back upon its commission as the cause for the all but universal reprobation which SHERMAN'S extraordinary project has invoked.

But the Peace Democracy are not altogether alone in this ill-considered effort to establish a relation between the murder of Mr. LINCOLN and the unanimous judgment passed by loyal and thoughtful men upon SHERMAN'S policy of pacification. An ultra peace organ, which, nine months ago, would have scorned to harbor even the bare thought of toleration for such a surrender as that proposed by JOHNSTON, now comes forward with the feeble palliative that, "had the terms been presented to the public ten days ago, they might have been received with nothing more than surprise." The proposition, in this case, as it is put, scarcely invites contradiction. But it is offered to the unthinking, nevertheless, as a reason for regarding the SHERMAN surrender with a species of tolerance. Now, it is precisely this sort of suckling tenderness that is, beyond all things, to be avoided in dealing with peace negotiations—we care not by whom they are conducted—leading to a hollow, spurious, and dishonorable peace. It is of prime consequence, not to heap unmitigated wrath upon the offender in this grave arbitrament, but to show in the clearest possible light the enormity of the concessions by which it was proposed to barter away the heritage of freedom for all, which has been won by the best blood of the republic. That is the end and reason of all that the Executive and his advisers have undertaken, in proposing at once to undo the baneful work of the 18th of April. That is the measure and the meaning of the honest criticism which journals of all creeds—outside of the unconditional peace faction—have passed upon the acts of our military agent. Every one who chooses to give the matter reflection sees that, even if there had been no serious military blunder involved in the granting of an armistice, and no grave political error in the terms of the compact, there was still the loudest call for remonstrance and rebuke when a military subordinate dared to undertake to set aside, even conditionally, not only the plainest acts of Congress, the most solemn orders of the Executive, but the best considered judgments of the Supreme Court as well. The surrender asked for by Gen. JOHNSTON, and provisionally agreed to by his outwitted opponent, involved all this; and it is because it involved all this that it was entirely satisfactory to such political managers of the rebellion as Gen. BRECKINRIDGE. It would have been equally satisfactory, we doubt not, to the Niagara Falls peace negotiators, including SANDERS, THOMPSON and CLEMENT C. CLAY. And it is notable that it is the oracles that have spoken most favorably in recent times of these peace missionaries that now propose to throw a mantle of charity and tenderness over an arrangement which has opened for the rebel leaders an unobstructed highway to Texas or Mexico, if it has not also furnished them with an escort of thirty odd thousand troops under JOHNSTON'S command.

The Visit to the Remains.

We feel bound to say that the arrangements, yesterday, for admitting the public to view the body of President LINCOLN were just as bad as human ingenuity could make them. Whether the Committees of the Common Council are entitled to the whole discredit, or whether they share it with the military functionaries who assisted on the occasion, we are not aware; but it seems scarcely possible that the unaided incompetence of the city authorities should have achieved so brilliant a failure. The police were well distributed, energetic and efficient, but everybody else seemed to be everywhere except where they were wanted. Inside the City Hall, where there was not the slightest chance of disorder, the members of the Seventh Regiment, fully armed, swarmed along the stairways, creating disorder where all was quiet, and serving only to increase the organized confusion which was kept at as high a point as could be expected from so small a crowd. Outside the building and in the streets where the lines of persons seeking admission were expected to be formed, no military effort was made to preserve order or decorum. The police were left to struggle with the vast masses of human beings who crammed the streets as they were never crammed before. During the day a tolerable degree of order was observed; but in the night the crowd increased and relieved the tedium of its fruitless waiting by general tumult and disorder. The management of the whole affair was utterly discreditable to those who had it in charge.

THE OBSEQUIES YESTERDAY.—If all the conditions of a solemn and sober observance of the ceremonial observances of yesterday were not fulfilled, there was at least an overwhelming demonstration of popular interest throughout the entire day and night. The outpouring of the masses was altogether indescribable. The suspension, or we may better say, the neglect of business, was all but universal. The early part of the day witnessed an eager, impatient, but perfectly orderly body of people crowding on the line of the procession and around the City Hall, and the ingenuity of those who had charge of the arrangements could have devised some method of gratifying the desire of even a tithe of the spectators to see the body of the dead President, there would have been a uniformity of quiet demeanor which was wanting after nightfall. We perhaps do well to look rather at the impossibility of maintaining entire propriety of demeanor for fifteen or more consecutive hours, than to animadvert on what in less perplexing and aggravating circumstances might have invited comment. There is no doubt that the first impulse that drew together so vast a multitude of citizens was one of loyal sympathy and of unfeigned respect to the memory of Mr. LINCOLN. And to this we must look in estimating how far the observances thus far have met the end in view, when the city was invited to join formally in the funeral obsequies.

We perhaps do well to remember, moreover, that the prolongation of the days of mourning, although justified by the overwhelming intensity of the popular feeling, has been such as almost amounts to a dissipation of grief. The point when public sentiment can be profitably kept so exclusively fixed as it has been on the appalling bereavement which the nation has suffered, has been reached. And we venture, in view of this, to express the hope that the report of an intended proclamation by the Executive, designating an additional day of mourning, may prove unfounded. The country needs no official promptings to a faithful and cherished remembrance of President LINCOLN. By the whole American people his name and the memory of his noble acts will become each day more honored. And to this deep and universal sympathy it is now sufficient to intrust the keeping of a character and a fame which are alike imperishable.

THE PRESIDENT'S SAFETY.—The *Express* is induced to ridicule our suggestion that proper precautions should be taken to prevent the assassination of President JOHNSON. What special objection it has to the adoption of such precautions it does not say. It says, however, that we should "trust something to God, and to the patriotism and vigilance of the people." This is precisely what we have done hitherto, yet President LINCOLN was assassinated nevertheless; and if we continue to trust solely to these reliances, deeming no special action on our part at all essential, there is very good reason for fearing that President JOHNSON may share the same fate.

The *Express*, it is true, promises to "*pray earnestly* that Providence will have Mr. JOHNSON in his special keeping to the end of his term of service." The country has certainly a new motive to faith, in this pledge. It may be that the prayers of the *Express* will suffice for the President's protection; but as the prescription has never yet been tried, it would be wise not to place too implicit trust in its efficiency. We should feel a little safer if, while the *Express* is praying, a select and competent band of detectives were also watching, for the President's preservation.

A FLIGHT OF POLITICAL FANCY.—The Albany *Argus* has the following:

"Was there not a conspiracy among leading Republicans in Congress and in the Army, to set aside Mr. LINCOLN, and to place another in his place? Was not Gen. BANKS the preferred man? Did not the secret and sworn consultation on the subject embrace leading Republicans? And was not the article in the TIMES intended to sound public opinion as to the practicability of such a scheme—the name of GEORGE LAW being used for the dictatorship merely for the occasion, and to call out other suggestions?"

All this is moonshine. No such conspiracy ever existed, except in the heated imaginations of political opponents. Nobody ever thought of "setting aside" Mr. LINCOLN and putting Gen. BANKS, or any other man, in his place. There was never any "secret and sworn consultation" on this subject, embracing Republicans or anybody else. Nor was there ever any article in the TIMES "intended to sound public opinion" concerning such a scheme, or advising the appointment of GEORGE LAW or anybody else to the dictatorship. The whole thing is a pure invention, and it is excessively foolish in the *Argus* to parade it now before the country, as if it believed in its reality.

THE SHENANDOAH.—The report that the Government of Victoria had refused to allow the pirate *Shenandoah* to make repairs and take in provisions in Melbourne harbor, is not confirmed. The story was too good to be true. The *Shenandoah* was merely put under surveillance for a time for attempts by her Commander to enlist British subjects; and the London *Times* reports with great satisfaction that, as these repairs—which had been made "actively and quietly"—were nearly completed on the 23d of February, the craft would soon be afloat again. The end to all this is hastening apace.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24.

THE PRESIDENT.

A delegation of loyal men from disloyal districts, according to appointment, called upon the President this morning. Judge UNDERWOOD, on behalf of the delegation, read an address in which he says: "The gentlemen who came with me are for the most part exiles from the South, exiled for their devotion to the Union and the constitution." Then follow a few appropriate sentences embodying the approval of Southern men of the policy the President had indicated for future action—the address concluding by expressing the hope and belief that his Administration would prove "a terror to evil doers and a protection to all who pursued the paths of peace."

In reply, the President remarked that he and they had gone through similar sufferings, but that great as those sufferings were, they should not force any but temperate, just action. But he knew that justice must temper mercy. He had learned that when Executive of a State, and he had also learned that it was time for people to understand that treason was not a mere difference in politics, in which one party triumphed over and the other simply failed. It is the highest of crimes, though since the days of BURR and JEFFERSON our people seemed oblivious of the fact. He had been accused of being too lenient when holding executive power heretofore, and had learned that clemency might be injustice. It had even been said by one skilled in treason, that when traitors become numerous enough treason becomes respectable; and to become a traitor was to constitute a portion of the aristocracy of the country. He would now say, God protect the country from such an aristocracy. He repeated, therefore, justice to the conscious leaders, mercy and amnesty to the thousands whom they had deceived or driven into rebellion. They tried to ruin the nation. If they had succeeded the life of the nation would have been left from it, the Union would have been destroyed. The constitution defines treason, and under that definition it required no great acumen to ascertain who had been or who were traitors. He believed they could all soon return to their homes, that law and order would be then restored, and the banner of the country again float over every inch of territory within the area of the United States. And so thanking them collectively and individually, the President concluded his reply with the simple assurance to all that he intended to do his duty fully.

FALSE REPORTS ABOUT MR. SEWARD AND THE CABINET.

Notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, I am authorized to say the President will not in any event dispense with the services of Mr. SEWARD as Secretary of State. He entertains for him the deepest sympathy in his sufferings, and regards the preservation of the Secretary's life as second to that of no man in the nation, and impatiently awaits the time when he will have the benefit of Mr. SEWARD'S counsel. I am also authorized to say that the reports in newspapers that the President is about to reorganize his Cabinet, are without foundation in truth.

A SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

This morning Messrs. JAY, COOKE & Co., of this city, received a note in which was enclosed a thousand dollars. The following copy of the note explains itself: "In the belief that the people, wounded in the death of their chosen and honored head, will manifest their sympathy for the bereaved family, whom it surely is their privilege to cherish, the inclosed tribute is presented by the family of the late Mr. JOHN C. RIVES, to Messrs. JAY, COOKE and Co., as the appropriate depository of such an offering."

AN ARMY OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Between sixty and seventy thousand rebel prisoners are now in the hands of the government, in addition to those paroled under the terms of the surrender of Lee's army. About thirty thousand have been exchanged under the last cartels in addition to those that have been recaptured. Five thousand Union prisoners at Darien, Ga., the delivery of whom has doubtless taken place before this time, will, it is believed, cover nearly all the Union prisoners in the hands of the rebels.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

It is said that on Friday, the 14th inst., Maj.-Gen. BURNSIDE mailed in New-York his resignation to President LINCOLN.

MODIFYING THE ORDER ABOUT THE OATH.

An important modification of the order prohibiting prisoners of war from taking the oath of allegiance, and being discharged, except upon special order of the Secretary of War, will soon be made so that all except the higher rebel officers, or prisoners against whom charges exist, may thus obtain their discharge. Those who refuse to take the oath of allegiance will be retained until they are exchanged, or until the final termination of the war, when some general policy as to the disposition to be made of them will be decided upon.

REBEL OFFICERS GONE TO EUROPE.

The following copy of a circular from Provost-Marshal-General PATRICK is just received here.

OFFICE OF THE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, April 21, 1865.

Several paroled officers of the Army of Northern Virginia having signified their desire to go abroad to Europe, or elsewhere, and for the present all permits for such officers to pass through the loyal States having been suspended, they are informed that passports and passage to Halifax will be furnished them on application at the office of the Provost-Marshal-General of this department.

By order of Maj.-Gen. E. O. C. ORD.
M. R. PATRICK, Provost-Marshal-General.

COMMUTATION OF RATIONS TO PRISONERS.

The War Department has fixed twenty-five cents as the uniform rate for commutation for rations to exchanged prisoners of war for the time they were in confinement, at whatever place the account may be presented for payment.

TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS POSTPONED.

The trial of Miss MARY HARRIS, charged with the murder of A. J. BURROUGHS, in January last, at the Treasury Department, has been postponed until a week from next Wednesday, the 3d of May, on account of the sickness of Miss HARRIS, who is now suffering with erysipelas in the face.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24.

SECRETARY HARLAN NOT ALLOWED TO RESIGN.

In an interview with the President to-day, Senator HARLAN, after mentioning his nomination by President LINCOLN and confirmation by the Senate, to be Secretary of the Interior from the 15th day of May next, stated his desire to disembarrass President JOHNSON by placing the office at his disposal. The President remarked that he wished the arrangement made by his predecessor to continue.

VESSELS PUT OUT OF SERVICE.

A large number of chartered vessels, in the service of the Quartermaster's Department, have been discharged recently—the business of the department having greatly diminished during the past month.

THE SEWARD FAMILY.

The Condition of the Secretary and his Son.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, April 24—9 A. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State is free from pain and stronger this morning.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD passed a quiet night.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES Surgeon General.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24—9 P. M.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR—I have the honor to report that the Secretary of State sat up for several hours to-day and is comfortable to-night.

Mr. FREDERICK SEWARD is stronger and more conscious than at any time since his injury. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General.

HONOR TO OUR HEROES.

Presentation of Captured Rebel Flags at the War Department—The Captors Welcomed and Thanked by Secretary Stanton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24.

At about 11:30 this morning quite a little army of the brave captors of rebel flags and guidons, taken in battles fought just previous to LEE'S surrender, entered the War Department in procession, each of the brave soldiers bearing in his hand his captured flag. It was an imposing, handsome appearance, this array of flags held aloft by the justly proud captors. The Secretary of War cordially received the little army of glory, and gave them warm words of greeting and encouragement. Each captor was called singly up, his name announced distinctly, with regiment, rank, date of capture of flag, &c. Receiving a friendly, healthful shake of the hand from Mr. STANTON, he retires to give way to another. And thus was consumed about two hours, when the little army departed, flaglers, though proudly wearing their honors, now recorded among the national archives, where they had just deposited the trophies of victory.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Monday, April 24.

Col. SHERMAN to-day presented to the War Department fifty one colors captured by the cavalry portion of Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN'S command at the battles of Dinwiddie Court-house, the Five Forks, and the series of cavalry engagements from Sutherland's Station, along the Appomattox, to Tabernacle Church, as well as at the engagements at Jetersville, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox Court-house, where the rebel Army of Northern Virginia surrendered to Lieut.-Gen. GRANT. Brevet-Major H. W. FARRAR, Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. WRIGHT, commanding the Sixth Corps, presented nineteen rebel flags and two guidons, captured by that corps. First Lieutenant G. W. FORD, Eighty-eighth New-York, presented fifteen flags, captured by the Second Corps, commanded by Major.-Gen. HUMPHREYS. Col. SHERMAN said:

"These flags were taken in a series of engagements, commencing at Dinwiddie Five Forks and Sailors' Creek, and ending at Appomattox Courthouse with the surrender of Gen. LEE. One fact deserves attention: that these men all belong to the cavalry who, under their gallant leader, Gen. SHERIDAN, captured these colors from the enemy's infantry."

The Secretary of War, in reply, said:

"In the name of the people of the United States, of the President, and of this department, I return to Gen. SHERIDAN, to your companions in arms, and to yourselves, thanks—thanks for the loyalty, patriotism and valor, which have brought such trophies into the archives of this department; thanks for your devotion to your country's cause. It is with profound grief that I cannot return to you the thanks of the late President, who, since you won these spoils, has gone from the highest pinnacle of honor and glory in this world, to the right hand of God, where, if it be permitted mortals to look upon what is passing in the world beneath, he now sees what is transpiring in this chamber."

CITY NOTES.—The "Arion Society," well known in our community, will hold a grand funeral celebration in honor of the late President this evening, at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery. The exercises will comprise speaking and sacred music, both vocal and instrumental.... The attention of teachers is called to a notice among the advertisements requesting their attendance at the Hall of the Board of Education this morning to take part in the obsequies.... The anniversary of the Industrial School, connected with the Memorial Church, Hammond-street, will be held in the church to-morrow evening. This evening, Dr. HOLTON will deliver a free lecture at the Forty-second-street Baptist Church, near Seventh-avenue, on "Memorials of Patriotism," appropriate to events in the life and death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN.... Attention is called to an advertisement of stolen bonds of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad Company.... The deputations from the societies and congregations of Israelites of this city are requested to assemble at the Nineteenth-street Synagogue, at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of 9 A. M., as heretofore announced, the hour of the solemnities at Union-square on Tuesday having been changed.... The Marine Insurance Companies will be closed to-day at 11 A. M.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTH.

Capture of Macon, Georgia, by Gen. Wilson.

Howell Cobb and Gustavus W. Smith Taken Prisoners.

They Claim the Benefit of Sherman's Armistice.

Sherman Directs Wilson to Retire from Macon.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 24—2 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN states that "WILSON held Macon on the 20th, with HOWELL COBB, G. W. SMITH, and others, as prisoners, but they claimed the benefit of the armistice, and he has telegraphed to me through the rebel lines for orders. I have answered him that he may draw out of Macon, and hold his command for further orders, unless he has reason to believe that the rebels are changing the status to our prejudice."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ESCAPE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

He Crosses the Mississippi River.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 16, via CAIRO, Sunday, April 23.

It is reported that JEFF. DAVIS crossed the Mississippi River at Tinker's Bend, which is occupied by Texas cavalry, on the night of the 16th inst., escaping the observation of our naval forces.

Gen. Kirby Smith Disbanding his Army—His Troops Returning to their Homes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, April 18, via CAIRO, April 23.

It is reported that Gen. KIRBY SMITH is disbanding his army, and that his troops are returning to their homes.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANY.

Legislative Committee to Attend the President's Funeral.

ALBANY, Monday, April 24.

The following joint committee of the Legislature, consisting of Lieut.-Gov. ALVORD, Senators COLE, LAIMBEER and CHRISTIE and Assemblymen WOODS, INGRAHAM, COLLINS, VAN BUREN and BENNETT, will leave for New-York this evening, to participate in the reception of the remains of the late President.

The Central Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, Monday, April 24.

The Assembly has just ordered the Central Railroad Bill to a third reading by a vote of 66 to 50.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, April 24.

The bill incorporating the Army and Navy Savings Bank, of New-York, was reported.

The bill amending the Sunday Liquor Law, so as to impose an additional fine upon licensed for selling liquors on Sundays, was lost. The Senate's amendment to impose some fine upon unlicensed dealers has previously been non-concurred in by the Assembly.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the Mariposa Company to issue preferred stock.

Changing the boundaries of Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Changing the name of the Mariners' Savings Bank, New-York.

Incorporating the Worth Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of New-York.

Legalizing the McDowdred Seventieth-street, New-York, contract.

Amending the charter of the Union Theological Seminary of New-York.

Incorporating the Morrisania Savings Bank.

Increasing the compensation of the Supervisors of Kings and Queens Counties.

Legalizing the proceedings of the Board of Commissioners of Pilots.

The General Charity Bill was then taken up and discussed until the hour of recess without any essential amendment being made.

EVENING SESSION.

A communication was received from the Attorney-General, declaring the Buffalo Police Bill unconstitutional.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, April 24.

REPORTS.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was presented, with a petition, from citizens, asking their continuance to office.

The Assembly concurred in the amendments to the General Bill legalizing town bounties, and the bill was finally passed.

The Grinding Committee reported, among others, the Quarantine Amendment Bill.

Mr. RIDGEWAY moved to disagree with the report and recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. J. L. SMITH spoke in support of the motion.

The motion was lost and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The Governor withdrew his veto on the bill authorizing the construction of a dam across the Susquehanna River.

BILLS PASSED.

To increase the salaries of the Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Brooklyn.

To amend the East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Act.

Authorizing the consolidation of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad with other roads.

To provide for the payment of certain extraordinary expenses of the City of Brooklyn.

To amend the laws relative to the estates of lunatics, &c.

Incorporating the Harry Howard Exempt Firemen's Association of New-York.

To incorporate the Union Navigation Company.

The Quarantine Amendment Bill.

To incorporate Masonic Hall, Brooklyn.

To amend the Harlem Bridge Act.

To incorporate the University Club of New-York.

The bill in relation to Courts of Special Sessions of the Peace in New-York was taken up out of its order and passed by 63 to 27.

On motion of Mr. TOPLIFF, a resolution was adopted to authorize the Governor to confer brevet rank upon officers who have distinguished themselves during the war.

The New-York County Tax Bill was made the special order for to-night.

The Central Railroad Bill was taken up. Pending a motion to make this bill the special order for this afternoon the hour of recess arrived.

Recess till 3:30 P. M.

The question pending when the House met was the motion of Mr. WEED to make the Central Railroad Bill the special order this afternoon.

The Speaker ruled that the motion required a two-third vote, when Mr. WEED withdrew the motion.

BILLS PASSED.

To incorporate the Father Mathew Temperance Society of Brooklyn; in relation to the Croton Aqueduct; to legalize the organization of the Kings County Insurance Company.

The bill to authorize the consolidation of the Brooklyn City Railroads was lost. The motion to reconsider was tabled.

The bill to authorize the formation of companies to construct docks and warehouses for quarantine purposes came up for second reading, and on motion of J. S. Smith, was recommitted.

The motion to adjourn [illegible] on Friday next was lost.

Mr. HUTCHINGS offered a joint resolution concerning the action of Gen. SHERMAN, [illegible] the President and his Cabinet for rejecting the terms of JOHNSTON'S surrender, which was laid over.

The rules were suspended, and the Central Railroad Bill was ordered to third reading, without going into Committee of the Whole, 66 to 50.

The bill for the erection of a new Capitol was made the special order for to-morrow morning.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The New-York County Tax Levy; to incorporate the North American and [illegible] Company; to incorporate the New-York and [illegible] Navigation Company; to incorporate the New-York Safe Deposit and Metallic Dock and Warehouse Company. Adjourned.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Bremen and City of Washington at this Port.

Favorable Effect of the Africa's News in England.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES.

THE TALLAHASSEE AT LIVERPOOL.

Conduct of the Melbourne Authorities in Regard to the Shenandoah.

The Vessel Ordered to Leave at the Earliest Date.

ABATEMENT OF THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

The steamship *Bremen*, from Southampton on the 12th of April, arrived here last evening.

The Inman steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Brooks, which left Liverpool at noon on the 12th and Queenstown on the 13th of April, also arrived here last evening.

The *City of London* reached Liverpool at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th.

The steamship *City of Washington* arrived at Havre on the 10th April.

The *City of Cork* arrived at Liverpool on the 11th April.

The *City of London* arrived at Queenstown at 7:30 A. M. on the 11th April.

The *Africa* arrived at Crookhaven April 9; the *Tallahassee* in the Mersey.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE TALLAHASSEE AT LIVERPOOL.

The Manchester *Courier* says: "The *Tallahassee* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, April 9, from Bermuda, and immense crowds of people went down to the landing stages to view the well-known Confederate cruiser. We understand that the cruising days of the *Tallahassee* are over, that she has been re-christened the *Amelia*, and will shortly be placed in the merchant service. At present she flies the Confederate ensign at the peak."

BLOCKADE-RUNNING.

The London *Times* says attempts are making to resuscitate blockade-running, and that vessels of a new class are in preparation for beaching on the coast of Florida.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The news by the *Africa*, somewhat contradictory and indecisive as to the fighting at Petersburgh, was without any material effect. It, however, caused a slight improvement in United States bonds, and a corresponding depression in the Confederate Loan.

THE STEAMER SHENANDOAH AT MELBOURNE.

The London *Times* of the 11th has the following: "By the arrival of the *Madras*, we have received intelligence from Melbourne to the 23d of February. The principal item of intelligence is an account of the proceedings the government of Victoria has been compelled to take with regard to the Confederate war steamer *Shenandoah*. It has been reported that the vessel had actually been seized by the authorities, but this is an exaggeration of the facts. In consequence of information communicated to the government, it felt justified in placing a strict guard of police at the slip on which the vessel was undergoing repair, to prevent any breach of neutrality by the enlistment of British subjects. But the government did not intend to detain the ship, and as soon as her repairs were completed she would proceed to sea. We give the details from the *Australian News* of the 23d of February: [The arrival of the *Shenandoah* on the 25th of January created much excitement in Melbourne, as it was reported she was commanded by Capt. Semmes, of the *Alabama*. This, however, is not the case; the name of her commander is Waddell. On receiving his application for permission to remain in the harbor long enough to make some necessary repairs, a Cabinet Council was held, at which it was decided that the *Shenandoah* should be allowed to remain till put in working order. She is a clipper-built screw steamer of 700 tons, exclusive of the space occupied by the engines, and of about 250 horse-power. She was built on the Clyde, which has become famous for turning out blockade-runners. A wooden ship, with iron frame and iron masts and yards, and was, no doubt, built for the work in which she is now engaged, and for which she is admirably adapted. Seen from the pier, the *Shenandoah* presents only the appearance of a smart, trimly set boat—evidently a swift sailer, but there is nothing rakish about the craft, nor anything that would cause suspicion as to the pacific nature of her intentions were she to steam unheralded among the shipping of any port. The disguise could hardly have been more complete or effectual. As the vessel consumes her own smoke, it is not discoverable at a distance that she has steam power, and she might easily be taken for a merchantman, as, indeed, she has been by many a captured Federal ship. Among her crew may be found representatives of almost every European nation. The forecastle is a Babel of languages, no less than fourteen tongues being spoken on board. The officers, of course, are all Americans of the South. The steamer has been placed on a slip for repairs, which were proceeding rapidly, when on the 13th of February, the Police Magistrate at Williamstown, issued a warrant for the arrest of a British subject named Charley, charged with having enlisted on board the *Shenandoah*. The officers of the ship refused to allow the warrant to be executed. In consequence of the refusal the Governor ordered all British subjects employed in the repairs of the ship to cease working, and a guard of fifty policemen was placed on the ship to see that the Governor's order was obeyed. Their instructions were not to interfere with or in any way coerce the officers or men properly belonging to the vessel, but to maintain among British subjects the strict neutrality of the port, and to prevent the slip being used during the suspension of the facilities previously granted. What further action may be resorted to will, of course, depend to a great extent upon the course Capt. Waddell may choose to adopt. The steps taken by the government thus far have been in strict accordance with international law. It is entirely a matter of grace on the part of a neutral Power to allow a vessel belonging to a belligerent Power to enter a port for repairs or to take in stores. This international privilege is conceded on the one hand, and accepted on the other, on the distinct understanding that all the conditions of strict neutrality will be honorably observed on the part of the belligerent, and that, if anything is done by him which is either a violation of international or municipal law, the privilege that had been granted may be suspended or absolutely withdrawn.

Rumors were current in Melbourne of a formal seizure of the ship, and a collision between the police and the crew. But nothing of the kind had occurred, and the repairs were proceeding actively and quietly up to the day the *Madras* sailed. The *Shenandoah* had obtained a supply of provisions, and as soon as she had taken her coal on board, would proceed to sea. The police had arrested four British subjects, charged with enlisting on board the steamer, but the inquiry into their case had not commenced.

In a sitting of the Assembly, Mr. McCulloch, the Chief Secretary, explained that the guard had been placed over the *Shenandoah* in consequence of Capt. Waddell having denied that any men had joined his ship since her arrival, and refused to give up the men named in the warrant as British subjects who had unlawfully enlisted, and he added: "I am sure it will be admitted that the government had taken the proper course to carry out and support the intention of the British Parliament in respect to the Foreign Enlistment Act and the intention of the proclamation of Her Majesty with respect to the observance of neutrality. There is no doubt that this man Charley, for whom the warrant was obtained, and of whom we are assured that he was not on board, was in the uniform of the ship, on various occasions at all events. Now, it appears to me and to the government, that if anything can be a violation of strict neutrality, this is it. My honorable colleague, the Minister of Justice, reminds me that we have not yet stated that this man Charley wore the uniform of the ship, but we have the statement of various persons that such was the case, and I have no doubt but further information will be received on the point. In the meantime the government have obtained what they really desired to obtain in the first instance—that all the persons who joined the ship illegally should be removed from the vessel. That having been done we have removed the suspension of leave to Her Majesty's subjects to carry out repairs and to assist the vessel off the slip. Capt. Waddell will, of course, be ordered to remove from this port at the earliest possible date."

PASSPORTS TO AMERICA.

In alluding to American passports the London *Times* says: "Without a preliminary word, or any other communication than a single telegram to the

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

NO. 44 WALL-STREET, N. Y.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

NATIONAL 7-30 LOAN.

Commissions allowed Banks, Brokers, Insurance Companies and all parties purchasing for re-sale.

These bonds are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, dated Aug. 15, 1864, and convertible in three (3) years from that time into the Popular 5-20 Loan Gold-bearing interest.

Also, buy and sell at market rates all classes of Government securities. Maturing certificates of indebtedness collected or purchased.

Gold, Railway Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

MANGAM, JENKINS & CO.,

GOVERNMENT AGENTS

FOR THE

7 3-10THS LOAN,

NO. 40 WALL-ST.

Please notice that we will receive APRIL, MAY, JUNE and JULY U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness at par, and interest, in payment of the U. S. 7 3-10ths Notes at par, (interest adjusted as usual.)

Any Certificates sent to us will be remitted for in U. S. 7 3-10ths Notes of any denomination required.

Please state by what conveyance we shall forward the 7 3-10ths Notes.

...

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act.

...

COAL AT COST.

CONSUMERS' BENEFIT COAL COMPANY.

...

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS,

AND

U. S. 7-30 LOAN AGENTS

No. 38 Wall-st.,

have all denominations of

THE 7-30 NOTES

constantly on hand for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

All Classes of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

bought and sold at market rates.

ST. MARKS' FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

This company continues to insure on as favorable terms as any other Company. The capital and surplus being well secured on bond and mortgage and public stocks.

JOHN. M. FERRIER, President.

WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, DUE IN 1894. INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.

APPLY TO BLAKE BROS. & CO., NO. 17 WALL-STREET.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

...

BANK OF AMERICA.

...

FINANCIAL

AUG. BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 WALL-ST.,

issue Circular Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of Europe, &c.

BANK OF NEW-YORK, April 25, 1865.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—ANNUAL election for Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, 9th of May next, from 12 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed from 25th May inclusive. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

PETROLEUM

SUBSCRIPTION NEARLY CLOSED.

SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.

CAPITAL, ONLY $250,000.

Shares $5 each.

WORKING CAPITAL, 5,000 SHARES.

President, CHARLES G. JUDSON, Saw & Judson, 84 and 86 Chambers-st.

Vice-President, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier Broadway Bank.

Treasurer..................CHARLES GOULD, Wall-st.

Ten wells are now going down on the company's property, in the richest portion of the famous Sugar Creek Valley. There is room for 500 more.

The trustees will refrain from lengthy advertisement of the prospects of the SUGAR CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY. The Stock is not watered. The projectors depend for their profits solely on a rise in its market price.

But a few thousand shares will be sold, and these on the only honest basis, viz., AT THEIR PAR PRICE.

The company's property is worth more than the entire capital stock. The latter is so small, indeed, that even a ten-barrel well will pay regular monthly dividends.

PROSPECTUSES AND MAPS CAN BE OBTAINED, AND SUBSCRIPTIONS EFFECTED, BY APPLICATION TO CHARLES G. JUDSON, NO. 84 CHAMBERS-ST.; CHARLES GOULD, NO. 58 WALL-ST.; J. L. EVERITT, BROADWAY BANK, OR EITHER ...

...

DIVIDENDS.

...

SAVINGS BANKS.

...

BUSINESS CHANCES.

...

FURNITURE.

...

AUCTION SALES

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ROSEWOOD BILLIARD TABLE, CHINA, GLASS, CARRIAGES, PLANTS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 26, 1865, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of E. Kapp, Esq., Brighton Heights, New-Brighton, Staten Island, all the elegant furniture, &c., of said house, consisting in part of elegant carved rosewood 7-octave pianoforte, Raven & Bacon, makers; fine rosewood centre and fancy tables, marble tops; etageres, elegant French plate pier and mantel mirrors, fine carved walnut lounges, easy and side chairs, secretary and library bookcases, carved rosewood, walnut and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, armoire-a-glace wardrobes, washstands, elegant sofas, arm and reception chairs, in blue satin; fine carved oak buffet, extension table, dining chairs, fine cloth, damask and lace curtains, enameled bed-room suites, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Also, splendid rosewood full-size billiard table, complete, Phelan's patent.

Also, all the fine bronze and gilt chandeliers and gas brackets throughout the house.

ALSO,

one coupe, cane-body wagon, rockaway, single and double harness, and all the stable utensils.

ALSO,

green-house plants, garden tools, &c.

The house will be open for inspection on Tuesday, 25th inst., by permit, which, with catalogue, may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF THE CHOICEST WINES, LIQUORS, CHAMPAGNES, BRANDIES, CORDIALS, PRESERVES, OILS, &c.,

being the entire stock of

A. FERRAN, ESQ., NO. 815 BROADWAY,

who is retiring from business. The well-known reputation of the house is a sufficient guarantee to all connoisseurs, as well as to his numerous friends and customers. The stock consists, in part, of the finest grades and brands of

CHAMPAGNES, COGNAC BRANDIES, BORDEAUX WINES, OLD MADEIRAS, PORT AND SHERRIES, CORDIALS, ABSYNTHE, VERMOUTH, ...

...

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, AT 9 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 13 Clinton-st., between Schermerhorn and State sts., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME FURNITURE—Walnut parlor suite, rosewood etagere, mirror back; centre tables, bookcase, fine oil paintings, round-corner bedsteads, bureaus, hair mattresses, lounges, mirrors, wardrobes, marble-top hatstand, oak extension table, chairs, buffet, china, glassware, Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 251 Pearl st., near Tillary-st., A small quantity of household furniture, carpets, crockery, stoves, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 141 Atlantic-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.,

Mahogany piano, mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, extension tables, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 251 Fulton-st., between Concord and Tillary sts.,

A general assortment of good mahogany, walnut and oak marble-top parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, china, glassware, &c.

SAME DAY,

At 3½ o'clock P. M., precisely, at No. 126 Schermerhorn-st., between Hoyt and Smith sts., Brooklyn.

The carpets and oil-cloths throughout the house, as good as new; best royal Wilton and Brussels; handsome rosewood parlor suite in crimson reps, eight pieces, as good as new, by Brooks; splendid French plate pier glass, with rich cornices and console; rich satin, delaine and lace window curtains, window shades; handsome bronze chandeliers and brackets; walnut hatstand, refrigerator, &c., &c.

SAME DAY,

At 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 386 State-st., between Nevins and Powers sts.,

Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, chamber furniture, &c., &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURTAINS, &C., MADE TO ORDER FOR THE PRESENT OWNER BY ROUX, POTTIER & STYMUS, BELTER, SIONEY AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS CITY MAKERS.

STEINWAY & SON'S SQUARE GRAND PIANO-FORTE, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES &C.

...

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

...

AUCTION SALES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

For sale at public auction, after the arrival of all the morning trains at Fishkill, on the Hudson, on the 27th of April, at 2 o'clock, a first-class country residence, containing about 4½ to 5 acres of land, tastefully laid out in lawn, walks, carriage drive, fish-pond, with abundance of evergreens, forest trees, and flowering shrubs; good garden, containing strawberry and raspberry beds, currants, plums, apples, grapes, &c.; a fine grove of some 300 forest trees, in the centre of which is a fine billiard-room, 20x24 feet, with a fine cellar throughout, being a very ornamental building, and furnished in the best manner. Also a fine barn, stable, coachman's apartment, fine hennery and poultry-yard, tool-house, &c. The mansion is built in the gothic style, with all the modern conveniences, and inside finished of black walnut and oak, and frescoed, commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson River for many miles, and of Newburgh Bay, being but two minutes' walk from the village Post-office and railroad depot, and surrounded by first-class residences and best society. It is an opportunity seldom to be met with. The buildings are all new, built but three years. The sale will take place on the 27th, unless it should prove stormy, when it will take place on the next fair day. For more full particulars of the premises, a descriptive catalogue may be had at the office of Messrs. MORRIS & JONES, No. 29 Beaver-st.

SALE OF OLD NAVY GUNS.

NAVY ORDNANCE YARD, WASHINGTON CITY, April 15, 1865.

On May 3, 1865, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M., there will be sold in this yard at auction to the highest bidder:

17 (seventeen) old navy cannon, weighing about 31 cwt. each; to be sold by the pound for their actual weight. One-half the purchase money to be paid at the completion of the sale, and the remainder on the removal of the guns by the purchaser, which must be done at his expense and within ten days after the sale.

This will afford an excellent opportunity for founders and others to obtain a valuable lot of charcoal iron.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Commander U. S. Navy, and Inspector of Ordnance.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer, BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

...

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

...

PUBLIC NOTICE.

...

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.

...

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RICHMOND WHIG.

...

DENTISTRY.

...

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,412	....
ENGLAND—building	3,450	....
SCOTLAND—building	3,450	....
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Grogan.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Arpitt.

leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA .... SATURDAY, April 8.
HELVETIA .... SATURDAY, April 22.
PENNSYLVANIA .... SATURDAY, April 29.
ERIN .... SATURDAY, May 6.

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65; Steerage, $25—payable in gold or equivalent in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE, FOR HAVRE, will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on WEDNESDAY, 26th-inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1½ o'clock.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE .... 3,204 tons .... 900-horse power
EUROPE .... (Afloat) .... 900-horse power
FRANCE .... (Afloat) .... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III .... (Afloat) .... 1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE,

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE .... WEDNESDAY .... April 26.
WASHINGTON .... WEDNESDAY .... May 24.
LAFAYETTE .... WEDNESDAY .... June 21.

First Cabin, (including table wine) $135
Second Cabin, (including table wine) .... $70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 1 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PERTH AMBOY AND WOODBRIDGE RAILROAD.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.

Leave Perth Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.

Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10 and 6:20 P. M.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 21, 1865.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York, via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

W. F. SWEETSER, General Superintendent.
J. C. CALHOUN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:

7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.

10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.

5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and West, connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.

8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M. Mail Train for Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.; and on Saturdays at 3 P. M., Express Train for Greenport, stopping at stations east of Hicksville. For Farmingdale, Deer Park, Islip, Lakeland, Waverley and Yaphank at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Winfield, Jamaica, Hempstead, &c., at 9, 10:30 A. M. 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 9 15 A. M., for Yaphank, stopping at all stations, (except Hempstead and Syosset.) Excursion tickets sold for this train.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Tickets may be procured at the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn. Baggage checked from the residence to all points on this road and its connections.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1865, trains leave 30th-st. station for Albany and Troy, and places North and West, [illegible]

DRY GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

LACE CURTAINS,

WINDOW SHADES.

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Now offer their stock of

NEW GOODS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DRUGGETS AND BAIZES.
"ALL WIDTHS."
"GOLD PRICES."
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
No. 369 Broadway.

PEACE!!! PEACE!!!
S. THOMPSON,
NO. 475 BROADWAY,
HAS
REDUCED THE PRICES
OF FINE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
TO GOLD VALUE,
AND WILL SELL THEM
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION
FROM FORMER PRICES.

LEGRAIN'S.
NEW BASQUINES
IN GRO GRAIN SILK, all sizes.
From $30 to $100 each.
OPENING DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S, NEW CIRCULARS.
IN GRO GRAIN SILK, all sizes.
From $30 to $100 each.
OPENING DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.
No. 729 BROADWAY, corner Waverley-place.

LEGRAIN'S, MANTILLA AND CLOAK
Department is replete with all the
NOVELTIES in JACKETS, SACQUES, BASQUINES and MANTILLAS.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

CANCER.

TUMOR.

SCROFULA.

A speedy and permanent cure. Dr. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, for the present stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has discovered an infallible remedy for the cure of cancer, tumor and scrofula. Has sufficient testimony to convince the most incredulous of his entire success in this branch of practice. Terms are no cure no pay, which should entail public confidence.

Until further notice, can be seen or addressed at St. Nicholas Hotel. JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, M. D.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. WARD'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 29 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other man or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhoea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure (Dental) by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 84th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations—upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau street, or the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1.00, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up-stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. "We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. Larmont and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German de Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review.*

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.
GRAND NATIONAL
POULTRY, PIGEON AND RABBIT SHOW,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY,
The most
UNIQUE AND EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY
OF
PURE BRED FOWLS
EVER WITNESSED IN THIS COUNTRY.
OVER $500 CASH PREMIUMS.
FIRST CONVERSATIONAL MEETING
will take place in the Lecture Room,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
THE LECTURE ROOM WILL BE CLOSED UNTIL WEDNESDAY, 26th.
When will be presented
AFTERNOON AT 3, EVENING AT 7½,
THE INTENSELY INTERESTING DRAMA,
entitled
THE ORANGE GIRL.
GRAND IN CONCEPTION,
IMPRESSIVE IN LANGUAGE,
THRILLING IN EFFECT.
EXTRAVAGANZA DANCE .... TONY DENIER.
The wonderful curiosity,
A HORSE AND RIDER ENTWISED BY AN ENORMOUS SERPENT, CONVERTED INTO STONE.
PROF HUTCHINGS LIGHTNING-CALCULATOR. WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS, TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION, FIFTY LIFE-SIZE MOVING WAX FIGURES, FAT WOMAN, GIANTESS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, LIVING OTTERS, GRAND AQUARIA, A MILLION CURIOSITIES.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE. (EXTRA.)

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN.

The engagement of these great artists, deferred by the recent overwhelming national bereavement, will commence on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26,

and will be limited, as previously announced, to ELEVEN NIGHTS ONLY.

The programme of the engagement will remain unchanged. The same plays will be presented in the order as already advertised.

Purchasers of SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS for the entire series of eleven performances, will be entitled to retain the seats already selected, upon presenting their tickets at the box-office, and having new ones issued to them.

Holders of reserved seats for single performances can have their seats renewed for any other night, or their money refunded, upon application at the box-office.

THE BOX OFFICE WILL BE OPENED for the transfer of tickets, &c., from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, April 21 and 22.

The GENERAL SALE of PRIVATE BOXES and RESERVED SEATS in orchestra, dress circle and parquette, will be resumed at the box-office on TUESDAY, April 25.

Mr. and Mrs. KEAN, WEDNESDAY, April 26, IN HENRY VIII and THE JEALOUS WIFE.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER .... Director
CARL ANSCHUTZ .... Conductor

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

The season of Grand German Opera will commence WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 26, with, for the only time during the season, ROBERT LE DIABLE.

KARL FORMES in his great rôle BERTRAM, in which his celebrity is world-wide.

FRANZ HIMMER .... as .... ROBERT

FRIDAY EVENING, April 28,

only time of THE JEWESS.

JOSEPH HERMANS .... as .... CARDINAL
FRANZ HIMMER .... as .... ELEAZAR

NO OPERA ON THURSDAY.

A previous engagement of the Academy to the Columbia College for Thursday next precludes Opera on that night. The postponement of the engagements of last week to this led to announcing Thursday's Opera.

Seats for Thursday may be returned or exchanged where purchased.

SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.

The sale of secured seats for either opera night continues at the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine-sts.

Secured seat tickets are to be used in the order numbered—No. 1, Robert, Wednesday; No. 3, Jewess, Friday, &c. Persons holding tickets from the first sale may retain them as good in the order numbered, exchange them for other nights, or they will be redeemed at the offices where sold. Admission—To parquet, dress circle and balcony one dollar. Secured seats, fifty cents extra. Secured box seats, one dollar extra. Family circle, fifty cents. Gallery, twenty-five cents. THURSDAY, April 27, 1865, first opera night in Brooklyn Academy of Music.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

LEONARD GROVER .... DIRECTOR
CARL ANSCHUTZ .... CONDUCTOR

THURSDAY, April 27, 1865.

FIRST OPERA NIGHT.

Only time of Von Weber's opera DER FREISCHUTZ.

Sale of secured seats will commence on Wednesday morning.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

PATRIOT ORPHAN HOME.

The ladies having the "Cinderella" entertainments in charge beg to state, in consequence of the nation's bereavement, that the benefit will be postponed till THURSDAY, April 27, at 3 P. M. The programme will be published on Wednesday.

ST. ALBAN'S BAZAAR

AND

PROMENADE CONCERTS.

A Bazaar for the benefit of the building fund of St. Alban's Church, of this city, will be held at Irving Hall, commencing on WEDNESDAY Evening, April 26, at 7½ and continuing daily during the week, from 12 M. until 10½ P. M. Mendelssohn's "Song of Praise" will be sung by amateurs on the opening night. Promenade concerts will be given every evening by Grafulla and Helmsmuller's Bands, alternately. Tattoo each night by Twelfth Regiment Drum Corps. Tickets for single admittance 50 cents each. To be had at the door.

Season tickets, price $2 each, alone will admit on the opening night, and may be obtained from the following [illegible]

[illegible]

THE OBSEQUIES.

Continued from First Page.

The Arrangements for To-Day.

Pickpockets Arrested Yesterday.

Arrests for Disorderly Conduct.

Meeting in the Sixth-street Baptist Church.

The Day in Brooklyn—Preparations to Take Part in the Funeral Solemnities.

American Institute.

SEWARD.

A thousand slanders, uttered long and late,
Fell harmless as they reached thee in their flight;
The doubt of some, slow crystalized to hate,
No hope of thine, or purpose could abate,
To serve the nation and defend the Right.
'Twas fitting that a dull and humid night,
Succeeding day so fair, should date the deed
That struck at once our peerless head and thee;
(Oh GOD! that any must such martyrs be!)
Was it ordained that so our hearts must bleed
To measure out our love? Behold to-day
The hush of Party. In our sorest need
We weep beside our dead, and humbly pray
DEAR LORD LET ONE SUFFICE; OH TAKE NOT BOTH AWAY.

A. D. F. B.

April 19, 1865.

The Late Rev. Wm. Creighton.

Rev. WILLIAM CREIGHTON, D. D., for many years Rector of St. Mark's Church, died at his residence at Beechwood, near Tarrytown, on Sunday last, in the 73d year of his age, after an illness of about three years. Dr. CREIGHTON was a native of this city, and a graduate of Columbia College. He was elected Provisional Bishop during the suspension of Bishop ONDERDONK, but declined to accept the office. He presided over the Lower House of the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, in its sessions of 1853, '55 and '59, and was for many years presiding officer of the Diocesan Convention. For several years previous to his death, Dr. CREIGHTON was Rector of Christ's Church, at Tarrytown.

[Advertisement.]

A JEWEL.

SOZODONT Purifies

SOZODONT Beautifies.

SOZODONT Gratifies all who use it.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, April 24.

Cleared.

Arrived.

APRIL 25, 1865.

I.

Shroud the banner! rear the cross!
Consecrate a nation's loss;
Gaze on that majestic sleep,
Stand beside his bier to weep;
Lay the gentle son of Toil
Proudly in his native soil;
Crowned with honor to his rest
Bear the Prophet of the West!

II.

How cold the brow that yet doth wear
The impress of a nation's care;
How still the heart whose every beat
Glowed with compassion's sacred heat;
Rigid the lips whose patient smile
Duty's stern task would oft beguile;
Blood-quenched the pensive eye's soft light,
Nerveless the hand so slow to smite;
So meek in rule, it leads, though dead,
The people as in life it led.

III.

Oh! let his wise and gentle sway,
Win every recreant to-day,
And sorrow's vast and holy wave
Blend all our hearts around his grave!
Let the faithful bondsmen's tears,
Let the traitor's craven fears,
And the People's grief and pride
Plead against the parricide!
Let us throng to pledge and pray
Round the patriot-martyr's clay;
Then with solemn faith in Right,
That made him victor in the fight,
Cling to the path he fearless trod
Still radiant with the smile of God.

IV.

Shroud the banner! rear the cross!
Consecrate a nation's loss!
Gaze on that majestic sleep
Stand beside his bier to weep;
Lay the gentle son of Toil,
Proudly in his native soil;
Crowned with honor to his rest,
Bear the Prophet of the West!

H. T. T.

HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 44 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

7-30 LOAN.

1 OF ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION ALLOWED TO ALL INVESTORS.

MAY, JULY AND SEPTEMBER COUPONS Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.

ATWOOD'S PATENT DRILLING MACHINE PILE DRIVER AND HYDRAULIC SAND PUMP.

RANGES, REFRIGERATORS,

EVERYONE SHOULD WEAR THE PEOPLE'S MOURNING BADGE THIS DAY

CEDAR CAMPHOR

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

DRIVING PIPE

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

HOTELS.

NEW-YORK HOTEL.